The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,061—New Series

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd February, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th February, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

Through passages to Natal and Capetown can be booked by the Assyria.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 360	,, 220	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350	,, 145

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN LAMONT will SAIL for Marseilles on SATURDAY, 19th instant.

Passage money—Rs. 400.

The steamer is in the Prince's Dock where her accommodation, &c., can be inspected at any time. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th February, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	12th March
s.s. ROUMANIA	....	3300	400	2nd April
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	11th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. GALATEA	S. Puddicombe	2044	360	19th Feb
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	19th Mar
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	424	23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. TIMAVO	A. Sopranich	28th Feb.
s.s. HUNGARIA	G. Doncich	5th Mar.
s.s. TEBE	....	25th ,,
s.s. URANO	N. Ucropina	5th April
s.s. MEMFI	....	25th ,,
s.s. DAPHNE	S. Marinovich	5th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be desptched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. RAVENNA	3040	700	E. Stewart	17th Feb.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th ,,
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th ,,
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barrat	17th ,,
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st ,,
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th ,,
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st ,,
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th ,,
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th ,,
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th Feb.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer AVOCA will leave for the above Ports on the 2nd March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on the first floor TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p. m., the valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, a set of best plated spoons and forks in case, superior oilpaintings and oleographs, Italian wine's, a Maltese poodle, &c., the property of the late C. Grondona, Esq., the same comprises richly carved blackwood drawing-room table, chiffoniers, lady's writing table, bookstands, whatnots, conversation couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, a mahogany writing tables, Persian carpets, washband and dressing tables, dressing glass, campcot, clothes presses, superior oilpaintings and oleographs in gilt frames, a set of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case, Mappins cutlery, wearing apparels, leather trunks and portmanteaux dressing case, 34 boxes Italian wines, comprising Capribianco and Vermouth, a white Maltese poodle, &c.

Also the effects of the late Mr. O. C. Martin, Railway Contractor, comprising wearing apparels, tin, trunk, canvas bag, and sundry articles.

Property on view.

The property of another gentleman 7½" by 4½" camera with 2 slides, and pair stereoscopic lenses, 1 portrait lens and 1 triplet view lens complete in case by Delmeyer in first rate order.

AT 3 P. M.

1 serviceable office shigram.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases prints.
5 bales grey dhoties.
25 barrels cement.
2 cases glassware.
100 boxes Muller Freres brandy.
12 sets each 5 galvanized bathing tubs.
6 English iron bedsteads 7 by 5.
12 iron folding bedsteads.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Cursetjee Rustomjee Liboowalla and on account and at the risk of Hajee Hubib Ahmed.

Ex. ship Abyssinia.

J—237 teak squares about 156 tons, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Soparee Bang Road, Parell, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th February, 1881.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

MR. J. MANOLESCU.
THE
ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MR. J. MANOLESCU has the pleasure to state that he has always on hand Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches suitable for any Fancy Dress or Theatrical Performance.

Ladies' faded hair and combings made up in any style at moderate prices.

Orders executed at the shortest notice.

Hair-cutting subscription tickets Rs. 10 each, entitling the holders to 11 cuttings and shampooings, to be had at "THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON," No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. MIRZAPORE,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

Note.—Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, Feb. 18th, 1881.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

SATURDAY,
DION BOUCICAULT'S THRILLING AMERICAN DRAMA,
THE OCTOROON.

MONDAY,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,
when will be presented
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
DAVID GARRICK.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Private Box to hold eight.................Rs. 32
Do. do. four .... ,, 16
Orchestra Stalls .... ,, 4
Pit Stalls .... ,, 2
Back Seats ....Annas ,, 8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1881.

MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,

(Leading Juvenile Light Comedian and Baritone Vocalist, of the Folly, Globe and Strand Theatres, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, Her Majesty's Opera House, Carl Rosa Opera Company and the First-Class West End, and Crystal Palace Concerts, and Oratorios, London),

BEGS to draw the attention of the regular Subscribers and Patrons of the Gaiety Theatre and of the play-going public generally to his

BENEFIT,

which takes place on MONDAY, the 21st instant, and on which occasion will be presented the universally popular and successful Comedy of

DAVID GARRICK,

(by T. W. Robertson, author of "Caste," "Ours," "Society School," &c.)

The *rôle* of DAVID GARRICK, sustained with such enormous and unique success by the lately deceased and much lamented Artiste, Mr. SOTHERN, will be played by

MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,
and that of ADA INGOT, by
MISS EDITH WILSON,

and the other characters by the principal members of the Gaiety Company.

Plan of the House may be seen and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

(The full "Caste" will be duly announced.)

CENSUS, 1881.

PERSONS whose SCHEDULES have not been called for, are REQUESTED to be so good as to send them to the nearest Police Chowkey or hand them to the Policeman on duty near their residence at once.

T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 18th February, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 2.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE ENTRY AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS USING THE HARBOUR.

THE following Notification; under Clause (*a*), Section 7 of the Indian Ports Act (XII of 1875), has been published by the Madras Government, and is now issued for general information:—

"Under the authority vested in him by Section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour:—

(1) No vessels shall enter or leave the Madras Harbour between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. without special authority from the Conservator of the Port.

(2) Vessels about to leave the Harbour shall hoist Flag N of the International (Commercial) Code at the fore.

(3) Vessels about to enter the Harbour shall hoist Flag F of the International (Commercial) Code at the fore.

(4) Not more than one vessel shall enter or leave the port at the same time.

Under Clause 2, Section 42, and Section 67 of the Act, Masters or other persons in charge of vessels, disobeying any of the foregoing Rules, will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and also to the payment of the costs of such conviction."

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 10th February 1881.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

IN ANGLO-INDIAN NURSERIES is familiarly known as ATCHA FIZ-FIZ DAWA.

A CHILD ACCUSTOMED TO KEMP'S PREPARATION will absolutely refuse that of any other maker, however prominently advertised.

HIS DAWNING INTELLIGENCE perceives in the "Saline" a beneficent beverage, presenting medical treatment under a most cheerful aspect.

BEFORE PENETRATING TO THE NURSERY the virtues of Kemp's saline underwent a most searching experience of many years' duration in various climates.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS in Constipation, Sluggish Secretions, Gout, Boils, Sickness, Feverishness, and innumerable other adult symptoms conquered for it an established footing as a household medicine.

STEAM MACHINERY WAS ERECTED to keep pace with the demand, and the makers are now more than ever in a position to assert that it is not surpassed, if indeed it be equalled, by any other existing preparation.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION is solved by Kemp's Effervescent, which is made in this country, and has not therefore to be remitted for at 1s. 7 7-16d. per rupee.

NO OCCULT SUPERIORITY attaches to the preparations of Eno, Lamplough, Hockin, Hibbert, or Wenham on account of their being manufactured in England.

DISTRUST THE PROFUSE ADVERTISEMENTS of imported nostrums, and test this fresher and cheaper preparation in your own households.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE. Per bottle, Re. 1-4; per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER and COMPANY'S Revised Price List of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, and Beers.

Copies on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 7-8 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... (Light with good flavour.)	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ... (A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.)	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... (Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.)	... 13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... (Full bodied, of high character and flavour.)	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.)	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE (Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.)	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX ... (Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.)	... 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
165 0	BORDEAUX	... 165 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAST DAYS OF SALE.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.
Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...Rs. 15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red... ,, 16 0
Leather Cases for do. ...... ,, 3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash.................. ,, 30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash.......................... ,, 33 0
Leather Case for do. .... ,, 3 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure al requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption ...	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon ...	8 9	9 0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ...	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8 12	8 9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs. ...	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe ,, ,, ...	216 0	231 0

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMET APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

RACE WEEK.
SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 19th.

By desire of several influential Turf Patrons, Gentlemen who wish to laugh off their anxieties after the Racing.

Messrs. WILLARD & AUSTIN
(WITH THEIR COMBINATION)
HAVE DECIDED TO GIVE
A FINAL PERFORMANCE
AS ABOVE.
POSITIVELY THEIR LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.

THE COMBINATION
IN ALL THEIR SPECIALITIES.

Doors open at 8 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

WANTED.

FOR the MADRAS CLUB, a European under 45 years of age, without encumbrances, and with some experience in a Club Mess, or other similar Establishment for the position of Steward. Salary to commence at Rs. 60 a month with board and lodging. Applications to be made to the undersigned on or before the 31st March.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES, Secretary.
Madras Club, Feb. 15, 1881.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the estate of the late WILLIAM SUTHERLAND WIDDICOMBE, of H. M.'s 10th Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

H. J. STOCK, Major,
10th Regt. N. L. I., President, Committee of Adjustment.
Kokeran near Kandahar, 6th February, 1881.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian mail steamer SUMATRA, Captain BOSELLI, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 17th instant, are hereby requested to send BILLS of LADING for counter signature, and pay freight (if any) and apply for delivery order at the Company's office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the LIQUIDATORS of the above-named Company are prepared to receive, at the registered office of the Company, till 3 p. m., of THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, written offers for the purchase of the whole of the remaining land of the Company, comprising about 2,88,000 square yards or any portions thereof.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

By Order.
EDWARD G. CABRAL, Secretary.
Bombay, 1, Church Lane, 17th February, 1881.

THROUGH our own LONDON FIRM we are executing ORDERS for the following, viz:—
Alexander Henry of Edinburgh's Guns, Rifles, &c.
J. and W. Tolley's Do. Do.
Butler's Bicycles, Tricycles, and Omnicycles.
Messenger's (of Surbiton) Racing Boats.
Oram and Son's London made Watches, several on hand.
Davis' London Saddlery.
Geo. Wright and Co.'s Billiard Tables.
Keith Prowse and Co.'s Pianos.
Maynard's Waterproof Collars, Cuffs, &c., which do not soil with the heat. Samples on hand.

ORDERS for these and goods of any description from any maker, that may by named, executed at the MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Wm. WATSON & CO.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street; London, 27, Leadenhall Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANOCKCHUND TULSIDASS has contracted with JUMNADASS NANABHOY to SELL to him his equity of redemption in the undermentioned property. ANY and ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM in and to the said hereditaments and premises by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the south of the Agiary Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 204 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 98, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Tapidass Vurjdass, on or towards the west by the property of Joseph de Silva, on or towards the south by the property of Cord Superim Cordeo, and on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Manockchund Toolsidass and his tenants.—Dated this 17th day of February, 1881.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE
Attorney for JUMNADASS NANABHOY.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co, Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100		Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50		1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY RACES, 1881.

THE following are the RATES which will be charged for Tickets of Admission to the Enclosure during the Meeting:—

To Subscribers.

Voluntary Subscribers of Rs. 50 and upwards will receive on application a Free Ticket of Admission to the Paddock, Ring and Carriage-enclosure for the Season.

Voluntary Subscribers of Rs. 15 and upwards will be charged as under:—
Carriage-enclosure .. .. ..Rs. 15 } Season.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. ,, 10 }
Carriage-enclosure .. .. .. ,, 5 } Daily.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. ,, 3 }

Each subscriber will be entitled to receive only one of the above Tickets.

Non-Subscribers.
Carriage-enclosure .. .. ..Rs. 30 } Season.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. ,, 20 }
Carriage-enclosure .. .. .. ,, 10 } Daily.
Ring and Paddock .. .. .. ,, 6 }

The Season Tickets can be obtained from the undersigned before the day of the Races only. The Daily Tickets will be issued at the Course. No one will be allowed on the Course in front of the Stewards' Stand or in any of the Enclosures without a Ticket.

Tickets Not Transferable.

Early application should be made for places in the Carriage-enclosure, and names will be registered as received.

PIERCY BENN, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 20th January, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I and my family have REMAINED here for one week, and we never found any HOTEL so GOOD in all respects for the comfort and convenience of Travellers. Everything is ADMIRABLY conducted, especially as to cleanliness, civility, and proper food. M. M. MACKENZIE.

DEPOT of CIGARS, CHEROOTS, and TOBACCO. H. STEPHENS, No. 17, Medow Street.

TEMPLE BAR Grand Café Restaurant. Breakfast or Tiffin, Re. 1; Dinner, Re. 1-8; Chops or Steaks, As. 8; Tea or Coffee, As. 2 per cup.

A qualified gentleman wants to go as a surgeon by any steamer proceeding to England before the middle of March. Apply "A. M.," *Bombay Gazette.*

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S Account-book, with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—Caxton Works, Bombay.

USEFUL BAY GALLOWAY for sale at BENNETT'S on SATURDAY (Feb. 19)—five years old, goes in single or double harness, and saddle: carries a lady.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL always open to Visitors. Excellent accommodation. Terms moderate. TO LET: Mendis House, rent Rs. 300; Bund Side, Rs. 400; 2 ladies and 2 gentlemen can be accommodated in each.

G. I. P. R. V. CORPS, B. Company, Parel.—A miscellaneous entertainment will be held in the Mechanic's Hall, Parel, including a COMIC LECTURE by the popular Professor McGough, on FRIDAY, 18th instant, at 9 p. m. Admission, Re. 1.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BACON in cut, 12 annas per lb. Whole sides, 11 annas; 50 lbs. and upwards, 10as. per lb. PEASE, 22, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

LECTURE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. R. Scott will deliver a Lecture at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 8-30 p.m.
Subject:—"Stephen: the First Martyr."
The Lecture is free to all, including Ladies.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

IN THE PRESS.

DIGEST of all the CASES decided by the PRIVY COUNCIL and OTHER COURTS in ENGLAND, relating to INDIAN LAW with Index of Cases, and Tables of Cases Followed, Dissented from, Reversed, Overruled, and Remarked upon, by REGINALD BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Bombay. Price not to exceed Rs. 20. Orders registered at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ROAD METAL, &c., for current repairs to the roads in the Northern Konkan Division.

Printed copies of specification and conditions of agreement and forms of Tender (for which Rs. 2 will be charged) can be obtained and list of materials required on each road seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, N. K., Tanna.

Tenders should be delivered in sealed packets endorsed "Tender for road metal, &c." at the Office of the Executive Engineer before the 21st instant, after which date no tenders will be received.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. B. MACLAREN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS, having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after March 1st the Down Mixed Bombay to Surat will be discontinued, and a through Passenger Train will be run Bombay to Ahmedabad, leaving Colaba at 6-45 a. m., Bulsar 1-52 p. m., Surat 4-30, Broach 6-30, Baroda 9-2, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 12-20 midnight.

A corresponding up Passenger will leave Ahmedabad at 12 noon, Baroda 3-23, Broach 5-37, Surat 8-5, Bulsar 10-20, and arrive at Colaba at 5-20 a.m.

The Down Mixed will leave Surat at 6-30 a. m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 4-50 p. m. The up Mixed will leave Ahmedabad at 6-30 a. m., and arrive at Surat at 4-35 p. m. The Chandode to Wishwamintri, Bhadurpore to Miyagam and Anand to Pali Branch, trains will be altered to suit the mixed trains between Surat and Ahmedabad and vice versa.

For further particulars see Time Tables, which will be exhibited at Stations in a few days.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Export Agents.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

Agents for the Bengal Presidency,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta

Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

Agents for the Madras Presidency,
BARRIE Co.; De BEAUX and Co. SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.

Agent for Rangoon,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

FRASER AND MILLER.

CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Established 1861.

WE are prepared to undertake the CONSTRUCTION and ERRECTION of Engines, Boilers, Bridges, Roofs and any description of IRON WORK under our immediate personal supervision.

We have a large stock of patterns for ornamental castings, pillars, railings, &c., on stock, of which castings can be made at shortest notice.

We have in stock among others the following:—
Chatwin's stock and dies in boxes.
Entwisle and Kenyon's patent sudden grip vices for engineers and carpenters.
Dudgeon's tube expanders.
Morse' patent twist drills.
New and second-hand boilers from 15 to 40 H. P.
New and second-hand engine from 1 to 30 H. P., by different makers.
Buckley's patent pistons, rings and springs.
Howard's ploughs suitable for India.
Phosphor, bronze, ingots, bars and sheets.
Boiler test pumps.
Richmond and Chander's patent bone crushers.
Hydraulic pumps, valves, pipes and fittings.
Kinghorn and Co.'s patent metalic valves for air and circulating pumps.
A new Tangye's patent Soho 10 H. P. engine.
A second-hand 5 ton crane in thorough repairs.
Angle, tee and bar iron plates, &c., corrugated and galvanized sheets.

PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON MONTHLY CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1881,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 Anna.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

☞ The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette."

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1881.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.*

The Publication for 1881 contains

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF BOMBAY.

PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

As usual on mail-day, general business has been quiet, and actual transactions, both in imports and exports, comparatively limited. The leading feature has been the advance in exchange, which is now assuming an importance which ten days ago would have been considered, to say the least of it, improbable. Council drafts in London yesterday went at an average of 1 7 15-16d. ; considerably higher than was expected here, as is evident from the fact of the whole amount having gone to Calcutta and Madras. The figure obtained shows an advance of 5-16d. per rupee on the week, and Bar Silver has advanced in sympathy, Reuter says, to 52d., but our own correspondent, who is confirmed by private advices, quotes 52¼d. per oz., equivalent to about 1 8 1-32d. per rupee. The shipments of specie by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton are only given at £20,000 for Bombay and £30,000 for Calcutta, but, in addition, there are £40,000 and £20,000 in gold respectively.

The London Money Market continues to show an easier tendency. A further payment of £100,000 into the Bank of England is advised, and the rate of discount in the open market has receded to ½, and on 4 months bills to ⅜ per cent. below the bank. Consols are ¼ higher at 99⅝ ; French Rentes unchanged at 119¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper shows an advance of ½, and the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is also ½ per cent. higher, the improvement in Silver evidently having attracted attention to Indian Securities generally. Owing, doubtless, to the same cause Indian Exchange Bank shares are all stronger, and justly so, as there can be no doubt their position is materially improved by the rise in Silver securities. Chartered have advanced £1-10, Mercantile, and Hongkong and Shanghai, £2 per share.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee is quoted 1s. per cwt. lower ; Cocoanut oil unchanged. Seeds are unaltered ; Wheat weaker ; Metal quotations are as last given.

The Manchester Piece-good's market comes steady, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, closed with a hardening tendency, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales. Of that quantity, however, only 700 were Surats, and prices on the spot show no change, while private advices give no improvement in arrivals. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands continue to be quoted at 11 9-16 cents., but May shipment comes 3 points lower at 11·71 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports are still liberal, the comparison to date being as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wednesday's receipts	19,000	14,000	12,000
Five days' do.	87,000	76,000	91,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,326,000	4,061,000	3,668,000

EXCHANGE.—The rate obtained for Council drafts and the rise of 1 per cent. in the price of Bar Silver caused the market to open firm at an advance of 3-32d. to 1-8d. ; but for a time this seemed likely to be the limit of the movement, as the banks in most cases did not seem anxious sellers at the top figure, and would not do better than the ready rate for future delivery. After receipt of the Calcutta telegrams, however, and the news that the Bank of Bengal had raised their rate of discount one per cent., a further advance of 1-16d. took place in Bank Bills, and at the close a very strong feeling was still apparent. The extent of business done has been large for a mail-day—not so much in Private Paper, sellers of which seem slow to realise the rise, but in Bank Bills, of which it is estimated about 10 lacs must have been done, chiefly for ready.

The great point now exercising the minds of business people is, of course, the probable extent and duration of the present upward movement. Some people are particularly strong as to the possible results of the convention, and the telegram received from Rome this afternoon, announcing that the Italian Government would be represented at the convention, and moreover believes in a favourable outcome from it, is pointed to as a proof of this. England, however, will be slow to adopt bi-metallism, and we think we are putting the position mildly when we say that it will probably be a year or two before anything practical comes out of the movement. At the moment, however, the whole feeling seems towards a continuance of the advance, and while such a tendency exists it is impossible to say how far things may go before a reaction sets in. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	elegraphic	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅜d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2f. 15c.	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate is 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, and in 60 days' sight business has been done at ⅞ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not been strengthened by the rise in London. The market has been quiet, and we only quote Fours Rs. 100⅜, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 108⅝. The appearance of the Money Market here and in Calcutta is evidently taking the lead of other influences for the time being.

SHARES.—A quiet feeling still prevails, and transactions have been limited. Bank of Bombay are unchanged. Nationals are Re. 1 lower at Rs. 108. Colaba Land Shares are again Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 885. Press Companies are weak, and in some cases slightly lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares may be called generally Rs. 5 lower all round. Treacher and Co., Ld., have receded to Rs. 780.

COTTON to-day has been somewhat irregular. The additional firmness reported from Liverpool has rendered sellers a trifle less disposed to do business; but on the other hand, buyers, in the face of the heavy advance in exchange, have declined to pay any higher rates, and only a comparatively limited business has been done. We quote :—

Good Omra, March	delivery	Rs. 213	per candy.
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,, 200	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,, 189	,,
Good Broach,	,,	,, 230	,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	,, 209	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered, but the rise in exchange checks buyers.

FREIGHTS, which were slightly firmer yesterday, have been quieter again to-day owing to the Government having taken up two British India Co.'s steamers, which does not, of course, relieve the market of the existing over-plus of tonnage. Liverpool has receded again to 30s., and for the Mediterranean ports no change has taken place. A steamer is reported to have been fixed for Barcelona, April loading, at 50s., payable here.

PIECE-GOODS are very quiet, and it is impossible to report any distinct movement. Prices, if anything, tend easier, but there has been rather more doing in indents owing to the advance in the value of the rupee.

COALS show no change of any kind. For ready delivery Rs. 15 is now the quotation for Davison's, but there are no sellers to arrive at the price.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	765xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	131
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28⅓	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	108
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	286

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	885
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,100	1,100	10	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,150
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	..	900
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	5	107xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,450
Do. 2nd issue or Preferential Shares	539	..	500		275
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	745
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	800
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	925
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	850
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	595
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	200
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,075
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,015
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,640
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,125
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	225
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,215
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,090
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,150
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	800
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	360
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	10	1,060
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,080
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	980 xd.
Southern India	500	500	all		590
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	10	915
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	..	830

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	11,00
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	1,900
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	435
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	61
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	875
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	1000	1,020xd.
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,450
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	415
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	350
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	11	135
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	720
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	156 / 116
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	1,975
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	320
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	900
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	10	1	..	
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	2
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	..
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	780
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25		..	16

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Feb. 12, 1881.

Open 1,148 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,18,286	0	0
Merchandise	4,60,951	0	0
Electric Telegraph	7,126	0	0
Total Rs.	5,86,363	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275¾ miles ... Total Rs.	6,54,031	0	0
Decrease	67,668	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Corialaums, 1,045 tons, Captain T. Cawse, will sail to-day for Cochin in ballast.

THE steamer Eclipse, 1,041 tons, Captain G. Palmer, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Sirocco, 1,347 tons, Captain J. Wiggins, sailed yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

THE steamer Patomla, 1,198 tons, Captain T. R. Watson, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Petriana, 1,085 tons, Captain A. C. Lester, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Loodine, 1,232 tons, Captain H. McKauly, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 53 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Byculla, 1,114, tons, Captain W. R. Manson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (25th January) with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Sun Beam, 1,154 tons, Captain C. M. Dobson, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst., from Shield (11th January) with a cargo of 1,836 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major General. J. A. Fuller, Colonel, and Mrs. J. Penton, Major Schneider, Major Heath, Mr. M. R. Muncherjee, and 93 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjab, 865 tons, Captain K. Macauly, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Parson, Captain E. M. Alexander, Mr. G. Yardley, Mr. Hassum Luda, and 60 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Sumatra, Captain E. Boselli, arrived on the 17th instant :—From Genoa—Revd. C. Mark, Mr. A. Charpil, Mr. E. Agneselta, Mr. and Mrs. Bresford, Mr. and Mrs. Biddulph, Major and Mrs. Durand, Mr. E. Denillers, and Mrs. Dodsmorth's ayah. From Suez—Mr. Demotre Eionni. From Aden.—36 deck.

THE steamer Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M. Salt, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. J. Simons, Mr. S. Mathooradass, Captain H. W. Pockley, Mr. P. Haralall, Mr. D. Paldantia, Mrs. Saldanah and two children, Mr. M. Aliboy, Mr. P. Jairam, Mr. S. R. Bin Suleman, Mr. T. Morarjee, and 129 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Punjaub (s)	Macauly	Bussorah, Feb. 3.
	Sun Beam (s)	Dobson	Shield, Feb. 7.
	Nyanza (s)	Salt	Zanzibar, Feb. 7.
17	Byculla (s)	Mauson	Rangoon, Jan. 25.
	King Arthur (s)	Doert	Bussorah, Feb. 5.
	W. G. Davis	Morse	Cardiff, Nov. 1.
	Marathan	Jones	Greenock, Oct. 23.
	Sumatra (s)	Boselli	Genoa.
	Laclocheterie	Vallan	Cherbourg, Jan. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Aras Bay	Villies	D. Island.
	Oorun (s)	Ringheim	Cutch.
	Rance	Nacoda	Tuticorin.
	Calder (s)	Raffin	P. Gulf.
	Lavarne (s)	McKauly	Dunkirk.
	Eclipse (s)	Palmer	Rangoon.
	Patriana (s)	Lester	Marseilles.
	Patomac (s)	Watson	London.
	Sirocca (s)	Wiggins	Akyab.
	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Calcutta, Nailer, Kurrachee.
Ship Coriolanus, Cawse, Cochin.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Puttialla, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Madras, to Havre.
Steamer City of Baltimore, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16 Pemba (s) ....Guy ....Singapore, Jan. 27.
Roman Empire ..Adamson ..Galle, Jan. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Colaba and Malda. Ships Lorenze and Lalla Rookh.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 14 Hnzara .... Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26 Petriana, ss, Leister, from Cardiff.
28 Winston, ss, Edmondson, from Cardiff.
28 Bisson, F. M. W. ss, from Sea.
29 Walrus Tug, ss, Duncan from Glasgow.
31 Methew Curtis, ss, Young, from Bombay.
31 Parklands, ss, Pyne, from Cardiff.
Feb. 1 Valetta, ss, Jacob, from Newport.
2 Gwalior, ss, Orman, from London.
2 Kersaint, F. G. B. ss, Rouguette, from Toulon.
2 Counsellor, ss, Wallace, from Calcutta.
2 Poonah, ss, Perrins, from Calcutta.
3 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.
3 Mython, F. T. S. ss, Dewatre, from Saigon.
3 Sikh, ss, Johnson, from London.
4 Ravenhill, ss, Kirby, from Cardiff.
4 Halamshire, ss, Sanderson, from London.
4 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, from Bombay.
4 Anandale, ss, Leisk from Kurrachee.
5 Mary Tatham, ss, Gorley, from Cardiff.
5 Dagmar, I. G, ss, Cuthberk, from Maccala.
6 Saghalien, ss, from Marseille.
6 Ettore Fieramosca, It G. B. Frigero, from Assab.
6 Godavery, ss, Miner, from Mauritius.
7 Shamrock, F. T. S. ss, Veriot, from Toulon.
7 Tantallon, ss, Hunter, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2 Petriana, ss, Leister, to Bombay.
2 Winston, ss, Edmondson, to Elephant Point.
2 Walrus Tug, ss, Duncan, to Mauritius.
2 Gwalior, ss, Orman, to Bombay.
2 Counsellor, ss, Wallace, to Havre.
3 Methew Curtis, ss, Young, to London.
3 Poonah, ss, Perrins, to London.
3 Eldorado, ss, Korr, to London.
3 Mython, F. T. S. Dewatre, to Toulon.
3 Sikh, ss, Johnson, to Australia.
4 Valetta, ss, Jacob, to Bassein.
4 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, to Venice.
5 Halamshire, ss, Sanderson, to Kurrachee.
5 Anandale, ss, Leisk, to Kurrachee.
5 Mary Tatham, ss, Gorley, to Bombay.
6 Kersaint, F. G. B. ss, Rouguette to Saigon.
6 Saghalien, ss, to Shanghai.
7 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthberk, to Muccala.
7 Shamrock F. T. S. ss, Veriot, to Saigon.
7 Tantallon, ss, Hunter, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Bisson, F. M. W. ss, from Sea.
Ravenhill, ss, Kirby, from Cardiff.
Ettore Fieramosca, It G. B. Frigero, from Assab.
Goodvery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago (s)—1,050 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Virago (s)—79 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee ; 197 bales cotton, Velljee Madhowjee ; 375 cwts galls, Vithuldass Jadowjee ; 8 bales buffalo horns, and 16 bales cow horns, Khan Mahomed Nensee ; 50 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 900 cwts wheat, Currimbhoy Hajee ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Potomac (s)—63 cases olibanum, Khakeebhoy Pudumsee ; 47 cases olibanum and 69 cases aloes, Joomabhoy Lalljee.
John Mary Church (s)—2,400 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 300 cwts dry chillies, Jamshedjee Bros. and Co ; 3,200 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 800 cwts wheat, A. Luckumsee and Co.
Ravenna (s)—2 cases shawls, C. H. B. Forbes and Co ; 10⅜ cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 39 cases gum, Cassumbhoy Ebram ; 5¼ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy ; 12 bundles ivory, Abdoolroman Ahmed.
Bomesfield (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Galatea (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calvilla (s)—50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Yarm (s)—206 cwts mowra flowers, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Bothul (s)—200 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Standard (s)—400 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, and 6,999 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.
Galatea (s)—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Eschol (s)—7,125 cwts wheat, 1,500 cwt nigerseed, 999 cwts gingellyseed, 400 bales cotton and 450 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sparton (s) 1,539½ cwts coppra, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Clan Lamont (s)—200 cwts horns, Lang, Moir and Co ; 46,250 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Galatea (s)—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 3,999 cwts gingellyseed, and 2,625 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,199 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Ravenna (s)—20 cases silk, Hajee Ally Bebany ; 35 cwts gingellyseed, 33 cwts coffee and 35 cwts linseed, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 5 bundles shawls, Hajee Atowla.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 44 cases olibanum, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 80 bales cotton, Ramnath Baboolnath.

FEBRUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago (s)—95 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee ; 78 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee ; 88 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 439¼ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jettanee.
Virago (s)—336 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayal ; 108 bales hemp, Toiseedass Inderjee ; 59 bales cotton, Nensey Currimsey ; 99 bales cotton, Madhowjee Jaitha ; 101 bales cotton, Bhookunchund Motichund ; 100 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co ; 100 bales rags, Pragjee Heerjee.
Sicily (s)—50 cwts gall and 100 cwts nuxvomica, Kessowjee Ruttonsey.
City of Baltimore (s)—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Potomac (s)—600 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
J. M. Church (s)—15 bales hides, Esmail Gangjee ; 3 bales hides, Nenseybhoy Gangjee ; 27 bales hides and skins, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 62½ cwts myrabollams, Damoder Kessowjee ; 18 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, H. F. Khakey ; 25 boxes moye teeth, and 2 cases fishmaws, AliMahamed Hasson ; 800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Ravenna (s)—5 bundles elephant teeth, Suriff Durvesh ; 12 cwts elephant teeth, Ebram Passiny, 11 cwts elephant teeth, Mahomed Hajee Adomjee.

FOR GENOA.

Galatea (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Surat (s)—250 cwts coffee, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Eschol (s)—1,117½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Petriana (s)—1,999 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Galatea (s)—3,200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bethal (s)—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Madras (s)—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calvilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co

FOR VENICE.

Calvilla (s)—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Surat (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat (s)—35 cwts gingellyseed, 33 cwts coffee, and 35 cwts linseed, O. Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla (s) 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—30 bales cotton, Shriram Shewdutroy ; 60 bales twist, B. and A. Hormusjee ; 235 bales cotton, Haice Adam Esmall and Co ; 400 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Thibet (s)—80 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 62 bales cotton, N. B. Mody and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Tarachund Manuckchund ; 15 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 14.

Wilchman, Lieut., 1st Infantry H. C., on leave, from Deesa.

FEBRUARY 15.

Fuller, Major-Genl., R. E., on duty, from Guzerat.
Abadie, Major, 9th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Bance, Major, 15th Madras N. I., from leave, from England.
Hodding, Lieut.-Col., 15th Madras N. I., from leave, from England.
Dill, Lieut.-Col., 15th Madras N. I., from leave, from England.
Maxwell, Cap., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Trevor, Lieut.-Col., R. E., from leave, from England.
Maitland, Surg., on duty, from Poona.
Lamb, Inspg. Vety. Surg., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

FEBRUARY 16.

Health, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Duke, Capt., 17th Lancers, on leave from Mhow.
MacGregor, Major-Genl., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Barrow, Capt., 10th Lancers, from leave from England.

FEBRUARY 17.

Aslett, Lieut., 1st Grendiers, on leave, from Mhow.
Buxton, Major, 29th Regt., on duty, from Mhow.
Alexander, Capt., Inspg. Genl. of Gymnastic, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Thomson, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Robinson, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Mhow.
Thomson, Surg., on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 17.

Garnett, Capt., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Roberts, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Periven, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Maxwell, Capt., Staff Corps, from leave, to Assam.
Thomson, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Nares, Captain, D. A. A. Genl. for Musketry, on duty, to Deesa.
Trevor, Lieut.-Col., R. E., from leave, to Calcutta.
Harris, Major, 4th Punjaub Infy., on leave, to England.
Paul, Capt., Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Ross, Surg.-Major, to rejoin, to Madras.
Woollcombe, Lieut., 1-25th Regt., on leave, to England.
MacGregor, Major-Genl., Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.
Westropp, Lieut., 11th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Jenkins, Col, Corps of Guide, on leave, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, February 17, 1881.

1. Saturday next being a race day, the Commandant's weekly parade will take place this (Friday) afternoon, the 18th instant, at 4-45 o'clock, at the Town Hall, instead of on Saturday. Members are particularly requested to attend. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn.

2. Members wishing to complete for the Calcutta Volunteer Match can do so on Saturday morning next, the 19th instant, at the Coorla Range. Distance 500 and 600 yards ; ten shots at each distance ; two sighting shots allowed at each distance on payment of 8 as. per shot. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. Prizes aggregating Rs. 1,000, and first prize, Rs. 500.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st January 1881 :—

24th Regt. N. I.—Jamadar Sheik Rhyman Bux to be Subhedar and Color Havaldars Peer Khan and Duttihman Aheir to be Jamadars, vice Bhickajee Tarker and Jamadar Arjon Dulvee, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

13th Regt. N. I.—Jamadar Harry Narkar to be Subhedar and Color Havaldar Luximon Soodrick to be Jamadar, vice Oomajee Cuddum, deceased. Dated 28th Nov., 1880. Jamadar Mhedoo Khan to be Subhedar and Havildas Attar Khan to be Jamadar, vice Ramchander Narker, deceased. Dated 18th Jan., 1881.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 19th Jan., 1881 :—

3rd Regt. Sind Horse.—Ressaidars Shaik Jamal to be Ressaidars, Major, Meer Akrum Ali and Peer Khan to be Ressaldars, Supernumerary Ressaidars Ahmed Khan and Lehimtoola Khan and Jamadar Shaik Mahomed Bux to be Ressaidars, Jamadar Mahomed Meer Khan to be Supernumerary Ressaidar, and Kote Duffedar Shaik Uzeemoodeen to be Jamadar, vice Shaik Elahee Bux, Jeeta Sing and Dulell Khan pensioned.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 5th Jan., 1881.

24th Regt. N. I.—Color Havaldar Suckoojeeraw Mobetay to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Sheik Hyder, deceased.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S. C., to be Capts. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. Alfred James Phayre Nuthall and Lieut. Henry Robert Dacres Thomas from 10th Feb., 1881.

Major A. J. Doig, S. C., Wing Comdr., 26th N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, under Rule XIV., Clause 1, of the Furlough Regulations of 1858, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgn. J. Robb, M. D., has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty.

Major W. R. Trevelyan, S. C., has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Major M. J. Macartney, R. E., is granted special leave for two years.

Major G. C. Sartorius, 2nd Beluchis, is granted an extension, from the 24th to the 27th Sept., 1880, of the nine months' furlough granted to him by the Secy. of State from the 24th Dec., 1879.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st Jan., 1881 :—

22nd Regt. N. I.—Havaldar Major Soobah Ram and Qrmr. Havaldar Damodhur Ram to be Jamadars, vice Jamadars Ramchunder Dulvee and Hussun Khan pensioned.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement :—

Belgaum Dist. Order, dated 8th Jan., 1881, appointing Capt. L. F. Heath, Adjt. (Offg Wing Comdr.) 3rd N. L. I., to officiate as Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. F. A. Wright, 83rd Foot, leaving the station.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd. E. Crampton officiated as Railway Chaplain of Igatpuri and Bhusaval from 1st July to 30th Oct. last.

The undermentioned Chaplains on the Bombay Establishment are granted furlough with the necessary subsidiary leave (ten days) for the periods specified osposite their respective names :—

The Revd. A. L. Onslow, B. A., for one year and eleven months from date of departure after 23rd March next.

The Revd. A. G. Cane, M. A., for one year and four months from such date in the first week of March next as he may avail himself of it.

The Revd. J. Sheldon, Senior Church Missionary of Karachi, has been appointed to perform the duties of Junior Chaplain at that station.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Nanabhai Haridas to act as a Judge of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, or until further orders.

Mr. S. W. Edgerly, Supnmry. Asst. Collr. in the Dist. of Nasik, is appointed to be a Mag. of the First Class in the Dist. of Nasik.

Azam Balkrishna Narhar Dane, Acting Head Karkun of Sangola in the Dist. of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Sholapur.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C. S. I., is appointed to act as Govt. Pleader in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, or until further orders.

A'zam Narayan Krishna Pendse, substantive pro tem. Head Karkun of Taluka Chandor in the Dist. of Nasik, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Nasik.

Mr. Narayan Keshav has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Subdte. Judge's Court at Panvel in the Thana Dist. during the absence of Mr. Madhavrao Balcrishna on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. F. C. Jones is appointed to act as Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Karachi Dist. until further orders.

Mr. W. Wedderburn, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege of absence for three months from the 3rd March next.

Mr. Sorabji Padamji, Asst. Collr in the Dist. of Poona, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Second Class in the Dist. of Poona.

Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodhar, Probationary Mamlatdar of Mahad in the Dist. of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Kolaba.

Mr. Byramji Rustamji Sanjana has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Subdte Judge's Court at Balsar in the Surat Dist. during the absence of Mr. Balram Motiram on sick leave, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathi is confirmed as Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte-Judge, vice Rao Saheb Vinayakrao Appaji Kharkar, deceased.

Khan Saheb Merjibhai Kuvarji Tarapurwala is appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte Judge, vice Rao Saheb Kashinath Baikrishna Marathi, confirmed in that Grade.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare is confirmed as Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathi confirmed in the Second Class, Second Grade.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Patankar is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Subdte. Judge, vice Khan Saheb Meherjibhai Kuvarji Tarapurwala, promoted.

Rao Saheb Moro Chintamon Joshi (Head Acct., Shikarpur), to act as Huzur Deputy Colr., Shikarpur, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Divan Wadhumal Chandiram, or until further orders.

Mr. C. B. Winchester, Actg. Second Asst. Colr., Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and eight days from the 16th proximo.

Trimbak Bend who has been dismissed from the office of Revenue and Police Patel of Mouje Beloshi, Taluka Alibag, of the Kolaba Collectorate, in consequence of his having been convicted under Sections 379 and 214 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of again serving Govt. in any capacity.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Actg. Colr. of Belgaum, is allowed furlough for twenty months from the 17th proximo.

Mr. J. King, Colr. of Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 15th proximo.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 12.

Application from officers for examination for admission to the Staff College should be submitted so as to reach the Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, not later than March 15th.

The regulations regarding the examination will be the same as laid down in Horse Gurrds' G. O. I. of 1877.

The subjects of examination in Military History and Geography are detailed in Horse Guards' G. O. 112 of 1880. (G. O. C. C. 2nd Oct., 1880, page 556.)

It having been brought to the notice of the C.-in-C. that insane British soldiers frequently arrive at the Colaba depôt without documents, or with these in an incomplete state, the attention of officers commanding British corps is called specially to the following paras of the "Regulations for the Discharge of Soldiers of the British Forces in India," and with which the strictest compliance is directed :—Para. 9, clauses 2 and 5, and para. 10, as revised by G. O. 167 of 1880.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

40th N. I.—Lieut. F. A. Blyth, 73rd Foot, a candidate for the Ben. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 20th Jan., 1881.

Fort Shabkadar.—Lieut.-Col. G. H. W. Hoggan, S. C., Comdt. Fort Abazai, to be Comdt., vice Lieut.-Col. Fisher, who vacates on proceeding on furlough.

Fort Abazai.—Major H. P. Kirke, General List, Infy., attached to the 26th N. I., to be Comdt. vice Hoggan.

Major L. Macdonald, S. C., is transferred from Peshawar to Delhi, for general duty, at his own request.

The following transfers of officers of the R. A. District Staff serving in Bengal, are ordered, viz :—

Col. D. S. Greene, C. B., B. Bgde. R. H. A. ; Capt. and Adjt. J. Keith, R. H. A. ; and Riding-master W. Cole, R. H. A., from Rawal Pindi to Umballa.

Capt. and Actg. Adjt. R. H. S. Baker, R. A., from Peshawar to Rawal Pindi.

To travel at the public expense under Transport Regulations, Part II, para. 160, clause 7.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Jullundur Station Order, dated the 10th Dec., 1880, directing Lieut.-Col G. N. Channer, V. C., 29th N. I., to assume command of the station, as the senior officer present.

Jhansi Station Order, dated the 28th Nov., 1880, appointing 1st Class Asst. Apothy. M. Murphy to officiate as Apothy. to the 39th Regt., with effect from the 27th idem.

1-17th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 19th Jan. 1881, appointing Lieut. F. J. B. Priestley to officiate as Interpreter to the battalion, with effect from the 18th idem, vice Clarke, promoted.

Sappers and Miners Corps Order, dated the 18th Jan., 1881, appointing Capt. C. H. Bagot, R. E. Offg. 2nd in Command, vice Capt. L. F. Brown, R. E., proceeded on furlough, with effect from 16th Jan., 1881.

Lieut. P. T. Buston, R. E., Doing Duty Officer, with effect from 18th Jan., 1881, vice Lieut. S. H. Exham, R. E., transferred to the Imperial Establishment.

Dated the 21st Jan., 1881, appointing Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, R. E., Offg. Doing Duty Officer, vice Lieut. Dove, R.E., on furlough, and instead of Lieut. P. T. Buston, R. E., appointed Doing Duty Officer with effect from 18th Jan., 1881.

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BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR, DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MEDLEY February 16th, at Salisbury (Wilts), Mrs. Martha Medley, late Milliner of Medow Street, Bombay, the wife of C. W. Medley, Steward, Byculla Club. Madras papers please copy.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HARGRAVE—GRESLEY—February 16th, at Broach Church, by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M. A., Chaplain of Baroda, Henry J. Bennett Hargrave, B. A. C. E., son of the late Dr. Hargrave, M. D., of Dublin, to Augusta Blanche, daughter of the late Nigel Gresley, Esq., of Hobart, Tasmania, late of Datchet House, Datchet, Buckinghamshire.

DEATH.

PYNE—February 15th, Eliza Pyne, the wife of John Pyne, Superintendent, Bombay Water-works.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

WIDDICOMBE—February 6th, at Kokeran, near Kandahar, of enteric fever, Lieutenant W. S. Widdicombe, Adjutant, 10th Regiment Bombay N. L. I., aged 21. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

DUNCKLEY—February 12th, at Calcutta, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Emma Dunckley, aged 4 years, 4 months, and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1881.

WE learn through Reuter's agency that the *Daily News* has published a telegram from Khelat, dated the 4th instant, stating that a council of Merv chiefs has been held, at which they resolved to concentrate their whole force, and resist to the last extremity the attempt of the Russian troops to pass the Tejend, General Skobeleff being engaged in accumulating supplies and provisions, with the intention of marching through Persian territory against "Tejend." It is also added that thirty of the elders of Merv have gone to Kandahar to seek assistance. This intelligence, if correct, is of the highest importance, and as the correspondent of the *Daily News* in Central Asia has been remarkably accurate in his description of the Russian movements, we do not hesitate to give credence to this, his latest communication, especially as it conveys the possibility of another breach of good faith on the part of Russia. It is said on good authority that some three or four months ago the Russian foreign office assured the British Government that it was not intended to occupy Geok Tepe ; yet Geok Tepe has been taken. Then, we were assured that Russia had no intention, just yet, of moving towards Merv ; but the telegram received yesterday shows clearly enough that the Russians mean to capture Merv, and to capture it as quickly as possible. Skobeleff left Geok Tepe with no intention of going straight at Merv across the great sandy desert which intervenes between the two places. Some time ago the main body of his force left Geok Tepe, and his plan would therefore be to strike to the south-east in the direction of Mohmedabad, the centre of the Persian district of Deregerz, crossing the Persian frontier. Then, still marching to the south-east, he would pass over the river Tejend and follow the north-eastern road leading to Merv. In taking this "circuitous route," he would be in no fear of scarcity of supplies, for the country covered is fairly well cultivated. In fact, this is the only line he could follow, unless he chose to take his troops on a perilous march through a great desert. Then, we heard some time ago that General Kaufmann had been in Bokhara, intriguing with certain Merv Turcoman chieftans, with the aim of bringing about their submission to Russia. Now, when Skobeleff crosses the Tejend, he will move northwards towards Merv, and General Kaufmann is reported to be advancing southwards towards the same place with a large force. If these two armies join on the trans-Caspian road, we may expect soon to hear some very unwelcome news, nothing less, indeed, than that a Russian host is encamped within a few weeks' march of Herat. There is also the fact that General Skobeleff's movements are strongly supported. Rather more than two months ago the railway from the Caspian to Kizil Arvat was being laid at the rate of a mile and a third a day ; and when it is completed the occupation of the country north of the Kopet Dagh will be pretty safely secured, and new routes may be opened into Khorassan. Taking all these things into consideration, there can be little doubt that Russia is carrying out a deliberate and well-formed plan for bringing Merv within her octopus-like grasp. It will be strange if, after these movements of Russian troops, the policy of the English Ministry as to the evacuation of Kandahar does not undergo very anxious reconsideration. It may be that the Government policy is to withdraw from Kandahar, in order to win over the people of Afghanistan, and place a "friendly and united" country between ourselves and the Russians.

IF Mr. Parnell contemplated a resort to treasonable plots, as was hinted a few days since, he has evidently thought better of it, and decided upon a passive, instead of an active, resistance to coercion. It is difficult to know what passive resistance in this matter exactly means ; but it may be presumed that it signifies that when people are put into prison under Lord Lieutenant's warrants, they will stay there until they are let out. The second part of Mr. Parnell's revised programme is the adoption of a system of agrarian agitation in England and Scotland. His ally in this campaign will be, of course, Mr. Cowen, the honourable member for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Some weeks since an arrangement seemed to be entered into between these two gentlemen to "stump" the provinces, and already, it would appear, a preliminary meeting has been held in Hyde Park. Mr. Cowen is a forcible speaker, and knows how to handle a popular audience with effect ; but it may be doubted whether he can emulate successfully the example set by Mr. Gladstone when he roused the provinces against Lord Beaconsfield's administration. Mr. Parnell himself is not credited with much oratorical power. The influence which he has acquired in Ireland is due rather to the ascendancy of a strong will, and a belief in his determination, than to graces of speech. The labour of the "stump" with which England and Scotland are now threatened will therefore fall almost wholly on Mr. Cowen, who will, no doubt, receive some occasional assistance from Mr. Labouchere and one or two others of the extreme Radical wing. There is, we are informed, a good deal of sympathy amongst the English artisans with the Irish tenants ; but this sympathy, we are inclined to think, is accorded to their cause in the abstract, while, as we all know, the prejudice which prevails amongst the lower orders in England for Irishmen in the concrete is very wide-spread and very deep.

WE recently endeavoured to lay before our readers some estimate of the qualifications and capabilities of the Mahrattas, who form the great bulk of our Bombay army. We now propose to glance briefly at the other castes who take service in our ranks. Foremost among these must be reckoned the Mussalmans of the Dekhan and Konkan, who, in point of numbers, rank next to the Mahrattas as the most important element in the native army of this presidency. And at the outset we may pause for a moment to note the strange action of the whirligig of time, which has brought these ancient foes into peaceful comradeship under British colours. The Mahomedan chivalry of the south was laid low by the hardy Mahratta infantry, much as the cavaliers of our own country were made to bite the dust by Cromwell's surly pikemen. The Mahrattas, in their turn, gave way to the English ; and now the descendants of those who followed the green standard of the Prophet in the palmy days of Beejapoor, and of those who under Sivajee shouted the famous slogan "hur, hur, Mahadeo!" both contentedly wear Her Majesty's uniform and pull very well together. There are about four thousand of these southern Mahomedans in the Bombay army, and they are principally enlisted in the Dekhan, though the Konkan also contributes a fair number. In physique they are inferior to the Mahrattas, and a certain latent restlessness, which shows itself sometimes in a sufficiently startling manner, is a characteristic of most of them. They have little of the bigotry, and none of the fanaticism, of their co-religionists of Northern India, though, like all Mahomedans, they attach great importance to the performance of their religious duties. As soldiers they are clean, orderly, and fairly smart, and a good proportion of the best shots in the native army are Mahomedans. In fact, take them all round, they are very willing, serviceable soldiers, and we think it is a pity they are not enlisted in greater numbers than is now the case. But to pass on to other castes. We may class together the Purwarrees and Moochees as low-caste sepoys ; and we think that at the present time these men are somewhat unduly depreciated. Twenty years ago they very frequently rose to the highest post a native soldier can attain, that of subedar-major of his regiment ; in the Bombay army of to-day in only one corps is the subedar-major a low-caste man, and we fancy if most commanding officers were asked, they would give it as their opinion that it is not expedient to promote these men to the commissioned grades. Be that as it may—and we certainly do not endorse this view of the matter—Purwarees and Moochees are undoubtedly very useful men to have in a regiment. They make excellent writers, and are good, steady soldiers as a class, though some of them are unsteady in their habits. It is very doubtful whether there are more than about two thousand five hundred of them altogether in the Bombay army ; and the disinclination to enlist them appears to be increasing. We now come to the Jews, who, although they are insignificant in numbers, yet by their hereditary energy and force of character manage to push their way unmistakeably in the service. They have the faults common to energetic people, that is, they are apt to be quarrelsome, but as a body they are easily managed, besides being most intelligent and active. Although, according to a recent calculation, the Jews in the Bombay army only numbered some two hundred and fifty, yet out of that small number thirty-four are native officers and six are subedar-majors. In short, the Jew is essentially a pushing man, and makes his way by the sheer force of determination to get on. Of the Christians, who, like the Jews, are in a decided minority in the Bombay army, it is not necessary to say much. They mostly come from Goa, and make excellent musicians ; in fact, nearly all the Christians to be found in our native regiments are employed as bandsmen, and although in some instances the experiment has been tried of enlisting native-Christians as sepoys from villages in the Konkan, it can hardly be said to have answered very well. They lack the stamina and physique necessary to make really good soldiers. But besides those we have thus enumerated, there are other races in the Bombay army which are not so easy to classify. Brahmins and Rajputs are not to be assigned to any particular province or territory. Many Rajputs emigrated from their own country in former times, and having settled in the Dekhan and taken to themselves Mahratta wives, have left hardy and vigorous descendants, who still call themselves Rajputs, and make very good and useful soldiers. Brahmins of the Dekhan seldom enlist, but their brethren of the Konkan do more frequently, and a commanding officer can get as many Brahmins from Hindustan as he has vacancies for. Of the abilities of these men it is unnecessary to speak ; of the great ascendancy they obtain in regiments, and their boundless influence over men of lower caste, much has been said and written. Opinions are much divided as to the propriety of enlisting them in any numbers. Some commanding officers like them, and declare they give a good tone to the whole regiment ; others mistrust them, and rarely promote them to the commissioned grades. The truth, as usual, lies half way between these two extremes. Brahmins undoubtedly possess considerable influence in regiments ; but, as far as the Bombay army is concerned, it must in fairness be allowed that they use their influence for useful and legitimate purposes, and we think that a certain number in each corps is most desirable. Turning from Bombay recruiting grounds to territories outside our own limits, we unhesitatingly say that the Punjab offers the best recruiting ground for the Bombay army, and that the best foreign soldiers we can obtain are the Sikhs. The Goojurs of Rajputana are a fine, stalwart race and very well behaved, but they do not stand the climate of Southern India well. Rajputs, Jats, Aheers, *et hoc genus omne* make first-rate soldiers ; but as a commanding officer is limited to a hundred men of these "foreigners," he cannot give himself a very wide choice. Concerning the rules at present in force on the subject of enlisting men outside Bombay limits, we propose to say a few words another day ; and for the present we will conclude by expressing our opinion that the material out of which the Bombay army is formed is excellent, and that a faulty system of organization is entirely to blame for blemishes and defects that we neither wish to deny nor conceal. We may add as a *finale* to our remarks on caste that the subedar-majors of the thirty regiments of Bombay infantry belong to the following tribes and creeds :—Eight are Mahrattas, ten are Mahomedans, six are Jews, two are Hindustanees, two are Sikhs, one is a Christian, and one a Moochee. It will be seen at once that there is considerable diversity here. We believe we are right in saying that there is not a single Parsee sepoy in the Bombay army. Is not this a rather curious fact ?

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 28.

A PAMPHLET has been published here on the currency question, which deserves notice if only out of respect to its author, an Anglo-Indian not unknown as a writer on statistical matters. This gentleman, Mr. John Hector, formerly secretary to the Bank of Bengal, has been struck with the apparent growing scarcity of gold relatively to the demand, and thinks means must be promptly taken to economise its use or lessen our dependence upon it, if we are to escape what he calls a "dead-lock." The signs of this he sees already approaching ; so closely, indeed, that he thinks a very slight increase of the recent pressure would have sent gold in England to a premium. In Germany, he declares, specie payments would have been altogether suspended the other day but for the fact that there was a large reserve of silver behind a narrow front of gold. To cure all such evils, and at the same time to help silver a little, he propounds three remedies, two of which, however, he admits to be mere temporary palliatives. He would substitute notes for sovereigns and issue notes in future against bullion only, a Government bank of issue taking the place of the present issue department of the Bank of England ; and in order to assist silver he would have the Bank of England put in force the clause in its Act empowering it to hold a certain amount of silver in its bullion reserve. These are the palliatives. The absorption of gold generally he would arrest by the establishment of a system of State banks of issue in all the principal commercial countries, so that "the bullion certificates of nations in good credit might pass to and fro in international transactions without any movement of the bullion itself. They would form an international paper currency on a specie basis." I mention this remedy for the purpose of pointing out how clever men, when they once take to writing about currency, seem to become the victims of mere sounding phrases. Mr. Hector evidently looks upon an international currency based upon bullion as a novel idea which in practice would have the most far reaching consequences. But in reality an international currency already exists, though under another name. What are bills of exchange, transmitted all over the world, but "currency" which represents money in payment of debts and economises the use of bullion, while really based upon bullion ? So are cheques, so are Bank of England notes, so are coupons on the national bonds of States in good credit. Besides, the "bullion certificates" he speaks of would require bullion to back them, and if they are to obtain ready circulation, the gold would have to increase *pari passu* with the expansion of the certificates, which is exactly the principle of the much-abused Bank Charter Act. It is not easy to see how under such circumstances the use of gold would be at all curtailed, unless business itself were to be curtailed. But leaving the remedies alone, it is further to be noted that Mr. Hector quite exaggerates the complaint. He does not assert that gold has gone out of existence, so as to cause the dead-lock or block of which he speaks. How, then, can it be said to be scarce ? It is, after all, only a question of distribution. This, perhaps, he would admit; but what he does not seem to see is, that a wrong distribution always tends to right itself. In fact, he shows this in one of his illustrations without apparently being conscious that it is fatal to his argument. He complains that "other nations desired our gold, and they tempted it away by selling us their goods at very low prices." Exactly : and so when we want the gold back, or to the extent to which we want it back, we have recourse to precisely the same process. What averted a serious drain of gold to America rather more than a year ago ? Simply that we gave goods instead. If we had asked prohibitive prices for these goods, they would not have gone, and the gold would, but only so far as we had it to send and really wanted what it purchased. Supposing we had not possessed any, we should, of course, have had to offer goods, and have continued offering until we had tempted the Americans to give what we wanted. It is only an illustration of the fact that all commerce is barter, and gold one element in it. But the unequal distribution always is rectified in one way. If the United States have, as Mr. Hector says, a bullion reserve of quite £65,000,000 against one of only £21,000,000 here, we can get as much of it as we choose by borrowing, precisely as the States, or France, or any other civilised country has borrowed again and again. The increase of capital in the States has lowered the rate of interest, until now holders are glad to get 4 per cent. for their money. We have, therefore, only to raise our discount rates to 5 per cent., and we shall get as much gold as we need. This, of course, is rather a rough way of putting it ; but I merely want to show that there is really nothing new in the position, and that an alteration in our currency or currency laws could not possibly affect what is, after all, solely a question of international indebtedness. That indebtedness fluctuates from year to year, but is always settled either in cash or the representative of cash, and any nation which has not enough of the one has, or has the means of getting, the other. I respect Mr. Hector's ability ; but he will find it as hopeless to get up a strong feeling against our currency system as the Birmingham school found it thirty years ago, and as their numerous successors have found it since on the various occasions when any passing stringency caused by over-trading or bad harvests, or speculation, or, in fact, by any natural influence whatever, has misled people into the delusion that the mere machinery for the payment of debts has created the debt itself, or in some mysterious way deteriorated the position of the debtors.

A curious fact with reference to the 3½ per cent. Indian loan lately issued has come to my knowledge. When I call it a fact I mean that the authority on which the statement rests is too good to leave much room for question. It may be remembered that nearly the whole of this loan of £3,500,000 was taken by the Rothschilds for themselves and a syndicate, unnamed at the time. The price at which they tendered was very high, almost 104 ; a price, in fact, so high that it seems to have been named simply for the purpose of securing the loan against any possible competition. It did not evoke at all the sort of operation which a keen firm of capitalists would undertake for themselves except on the supposition that as the demand for sound investments had overshot the supply, this new loan would soon go to a premium high enough to let Messrs. Rothschilds sell their holdings to the public at a good profit. The price did, in fact, at first rise, but there was no rush for the stock, and it gradually drooped in value, until now it is only 102, while the one other 3½ per cent. stock in the list, Metropolitan consols, is 105. On asking the cause of this unlooked-for turn, I am told that the Rothschilds did not take the loan for themselves at all, but for the Jesuits, who, expelled from France, have transferred all their property to the one safe asylum, England, and invested it through the Rothschilds. Eugene Sue should have been living now to weave this little episode into his romance of the "Wandering Jew." Some time ago it was stated that the rise in consols to par was owing to purchases by the Rothschilds for the Jesuits, and thus it would appear that the investments of the Order have been considerable. In that case the big Hebrew firm have all the time risked nothing, but have simply netted a very handsome commission out of the *quondam* persecutors of their race. I presume the heads of the Order were introduced to the London firm by their corresponding Paris house, these affiliated branches being a source of great strength.

The money market is firm, and is inclined to advance, but the firmness mainly arises from the fact that the Bank of England is gradually sweeping into its coffers all the loose money in the open market by means of the usual process of revenue collections. These are this year more considerable than they have been for a good many years, as the income-tax is higher, and much of the enhanced beer-duty, which takes the place of the malt-tax, comes in this quarter. The Bank of England gains by what impoverishes the other banks and outside dealers. At the same time, the important point is, that the money does not leave the country ; it is merely transferred from a multitude of hands to one hand, which re-distributes it in advances and discounts to whomsoever may apply. The sole gainer by the system which Mr. Lowe, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced, making so large a proportion of the revenue payable in the last quarter of the financial year, is the Bank of England. But fortunately it does not press its advantages too far, or raise the rate too fast. It is very slow to move, and at present is, perhaps, more considerate to the market than the market deserves, for an advance in the minimum to 4 per cent. would check some wild Stock Exchange speculation which is going on.

The threatened strike of spinners in Lancashire has been averted by the employers at Bolton promising an advance of 5 per cent. in wages at the end of March, while those at Ashton-under-Lyne give the advance at once. On the other hand, at Oldham the masters have declined to grant this amount, and therefore a strike is threatened in that town. I do not believe it will come to anything, for one centre of the spinning industry is bound up with every other, and what one grants the employers in the other towns cannot long refuse. Despite the frost and interruption to business this week, the Manchester market has been in good spirits, firm, and confident of an improvement soon both in orders and prices.

At the monthly meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, some information was communicated on the question of duty free goods in India, and the high-handed proceedings of the officials at Calcutta in confiscating certain arrivals for an alleged contravention of the regulations. The letter which had been sent by the Chamber to the Secretary of State on that subject had been forwarded to the Government of India, and a report comprising correspondence on the points in dispute with importers, was enclosed in a communication received from the India Office, dated the 20th instant. The report referred to was from the Department of Finance and Commerce, and concluded as follows :—"That on the whole case the President in Council, while agreeing with the Lieutenant-Governor (Bengal) that the procedure of the Customs authorities at Calcutta has not been illegal, regret that the discretion entrusted to them by the law has not been judiciously exercised. His Honour has no doubt that if the principles now explained are judiciously and uniformly applied at Calcutta, all reasonable complaints of the administration of the law will cease." The letter to the Chamber stated that Lord Hartington would be glad to hear that the action of the Government of India in this matter was satisfactory to the Manchester Chamber ; and the secretary was instructed to return the thanks of the Chamber to the noble Lord for his attention, coupled with the expression of a hope that the law would, as recommended, be judiciously applied.

Sales of 16,000 bales of East Indian and Persian wool opened at Liverpool on Tuesday. The sale was not very brisk, and prices showed a decline of 5 to 7½ per cent. as compared with those ruling during the November series.

A very interesting return of the failures in the United States for 1880 has been published by a well-known firm of compilers of mercantile statistics, Messrs. R. G. Dun and Co., of London and New York. Their figures show that the number of failures last year was 4,735, with liabilities amounting to 65,752,000 dlrs., against 6,658, with liabilities of 98,149,000 dlrs., in 1879. This of course is a most gratifying result, the most satisfactory, in fact, of any year since 1868. But there is one curious fact about these figures, to which attention is specially called. The expansion of trade, and the consequent prosperity, are leading to speculations which will likely have disastrous effects, and it is mentioned as remarkable that "the failures in the last sixty days of 1880 have been not only numerous, but unusually important and significant." The casualties in the Southern States have been "startling" in particular, and they are ascribed to overstocking in autumn, the bad weather, and the slow delivery and realisation of the cotton crop in consequence. It appears to me that this fact throws more light on the nature of the current cotton crop prospects than dozens of trade circulars and cotton reports from the pens of men who cannot help being a little biassed by trade considerations in their estimates.

ADEN.

WE hear from Aden that Colonel Hobson, Commanding H. M.'s 14th Regiment N. I., has been obliged to appear before a medical board, and that he has obtained furlough to England on medical certificate for two years. Lieutenant Clarke, R. E., has also been sent to England on sick leave for a like period. Colonel Chads, Commanding the 62nd Regiment, is about to proceed to England for a short time. Other items of intelligence to hand are as follows :—The weather is still very cool, which is a great boon to Aden people, and the general health is very good, small-pox having entirely disappeared from the native quarters of the town, where alone it had appeared. The past cold season has been the gayest known in Aden for many years, the number of balls, dances, and festive meetings being very great.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN THE DIRECTION OF MERV.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Khelat, dated 4th instant, stating that a council of Merv chiefs has been held, at which they resolved to resist the Russians to the last extremity with their whole force, which will be concentrated, in order to prevent the passage of the Russians to Tejend. In the meantime General Skobeleff is accumulating supplies and provisions, with the intention of marching through Persian territory against Tejend.

Thirty of the elders of Merv have gone to Kandahar to seek assistance.

(The above message has been delayed, owing to a repetition of one important word in it being necessary.)

LETTER OF MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Mr. Parnell has written a letter to the Land League in Dublin, urging passive resistance to coercion, and recommending agrarian agitation of the masses in England and Scotland.

DISTURBANCES AT BEYROUT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 16.

A sanguinary conflict has taken place at Beyrout between the Christian and Mussulman populations.

THE BASUTO WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Latest Cape advices state that the armistice granted to the Basutos commences on the 18th instant.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Communications between Durban and Newcastle are interrupted.

THE CATHOLICS AND MR. PARNELL.

The Roman Catholics are protesting against Mr. Parnell's cordial interview with M. Henri Rochefort in Paris.

THE BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE.

ROME, FEB. 16.

Signor Cairoli, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, said that Italy had agreed to participate in the bi-metallic conference to be held in Paris during next April, and expressed his belief that the conference will have a successful result.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, FEB. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 15th.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞
The Manchester market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¼
4½ do.	90¼
3 do. Consols for account	99¾
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
Chartered Bank shares	£23-10
Mercantile „ „	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai	£45-10

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Thessaly.
Departure—Racilia.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, FEB. 17, 10-21 A. M.

H. M's. I. G. steamer Tenasserim, in tow with Czarewitch, left for Rangoon at 7-20.

GALLE, FEB. 17, 3 P. M.

Mail-steamer Deccan, from Aden, arrived.

We hear that the following officers are to form the court-martial for the trial of Colonel Malcolmson and Major Currie, which is to take place in Bombay on the 1st March :—Brigadier General Aitchison (president), Colonel Dawson, Lieutenant Colonel Sturt, and Lieutenant Colonel Stokes.

STEAMERS have been hired by Government to convey troops to Natal. The Chupra will sail on the 25th inst. with 4 officers, 110 men, and 130 horses of the 14th Hussars. The Buldana will leave on the 1st March with 8 officers, 170 men, and 200 horses ; whilst the Hankow will sail on the 7th March with 10 officers, 175 men, and 210 horses.

The French man-of-war Laclocheterie, Captain Vallan, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 16th instant from Cherbourg, which port she left on the 18th January. She will stop in Bombay about eight days, and will then go to Muscat and Aden. She fired a salute of 21 guns yesterday, and a return salute of the same number of guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

THE season reports of the Bombay Presidency for the last week state that there is no change in the crop prospect ; prices are steady.

IT is said that the camps, at some of the smaller or minor stations, of the Naga Hill Field Force will shortly break up, but will continue, with a reasonable number of troops, at Golaghat, Kohima, and other large and important places, until the taxes imposed on the Naga villages are collected.

THE *Englishman* satirically remarks :—There is evidently little or nothing to do at head-quarters, or brigadier generals are scarce in the land ; otherwise we cannot understand the Deputy Adjutant General of the army being allowed to disport himself in the jungles of Sonthalistan. We were under the impression that it was the duty of the general who commanded a district to put down disturbances in it ; otherwise the public might as well dispense with paying that officer Rs. 1,800 per mensem.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. P., will, it is said, leave Lucknow on the 19th instant for a tour through the districts of the Benares division. His Honour will be accompanied on his tour by the Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Carmichael, and by the Private Secretary, Captain Okeden. The Commissioner of the Benares division, Mr. Daniell, will also join His Honour at Basti.

THE Allahabad paper suggests that the Russian explanation that no Mahomedan rising in India was ever planned or suggested may be based on the supposition that the words "your brothers on the other side of the river" meant the Russians beyond the Oxus. This would mean that once Russia was plunged into a European war with England, the Afghans should go on in the name of God, as a war in Afghanistan would prevent Indian troops being sent to the Mediterranean. We know as a fact that such was the interpretation put upon it by the political officers in Kabul. Why not show the Persian or Arabic letter to Daoud Shah or the Mustaufi, and ask him what the ambiguous phrase signifies, or was supposed by Shere Ali to signify ?

THE *Pioneer* states that Lieutenant-Colonel J. Stewart, R.A., Superintendent of the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore, goes home on sick certificate next month, Captain J. G. Stone, the one possible man, it seems, acting for him. Captain Stone has officiated in that capacity before, and will become permanent Deputy Superintendent, should his superior be able eventually to return to his post. However this may be, Colonel Stewart will have the proud satisfaction of leaving it at a moment when the extraordinary demands of a long campaign have proved the supreme usefulness to the State of the great work—for it is a great work—to which he has devoted the best years of a laborious life. And it may almost be said that this success has been achieved in spite of the State. Begun on an experimental scale, some twenty years ago, the undertaking has been gradually built up in spite of the neglect and apathy, the prejudices and parsimony, that have constantly obstructed it, till now it would be difficult to express in figures, without seeming to exaggerate, the saving to the army in cost and convenience that it annually effects.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* says :—Dr. Lumsdaine, the Sanitary Commissioner, goes home shortly. Dr. Hewlett, Deputy Surgeon-General, who acted as Sanitary Commissioner during the Deccan famine and got a C. I. E. for doing so, acts again in that capacity. This, and the departure of Dr. Beatty, the Surgeon-General, give two acting vacancies in the Deputy Surgeon-General's grade, which I hear are likely to be filled by Drs. Cook and Pinkerton. Colonel Penton, who came to this Presidency from Burma in command of the 80th Regiment, is to succeed General J. S. Brown in command of a brigade at Kandahar, the latter officer having been invalided to India. It is also said that Colonel Blackett, who came from Malta in command of the 61st Foot, a regiment which was sent on in a somewhat extraordinary way to Quetta after having been allowed just time enough at Colaba to settle down, is to succeed Brigadier-General James at Kandahar, the latter officer going to the line of communications, *vice* Major-General Phayre. Both Colonels Blackett and Penton would have lost their regimental commands within a few months ; so they are to be congratulated on getting a fresh lease of military life. I hear, too, that Admiral Gore-Jones proposes leaving in his flagship, the Euryalus, about the 25th of this month, for the Persian Gulf. He probably returns at the end of next month on his way to Trincomalee. Lady Fergusson will be the next to depart, leaving for Mahableshwar about the 3rd proximo. The Commander-in-Chief, General Warre, will probably go soon after that. At the same time, he has taken on a new A.-D.-C. in Captain Shepherd, of the 4th King's Own, who goes to him from the Governor's Personal Staff, presumably to be provided for more permanently before General Warre leaves the country. Mr. Ashburner, the Member of Council, is thinking of packing up his traps to leave us in April for good.

THE *Englishman* hopes to see Calcutta follow the example of Lucknow and endeavour to raise a mounted volunteer corps, and to prove that such a corps would be most useful in disturbed times, we have only to point to the present Sonthal disturbance. We would propose that a mounted volunteer corps should be formed on the model of the old trained bands. A division, master tradesmen ; B division, assistants to tradesmen ; C division, professions ; D division, Government officials ; E, Government clerks ; F, merchants ; G, merchants' assistants ; H railway employés. The formation would be as follows. Five partners in different houses, engaged as shopkeepers, agree to enlist in A Division, and register their names with the adjutant of volunteers in Calcutta, at the same time appointing one of their houses as the head-quarters of the A division. Every subsequent member would then be balloted for at that house in the same manner as if admitted to a club. As soon as the division numbered eight they would elect a non-commissioned officer, and notify at what hour they would drill, and for how long. The other divisions would follow the same plan. Their drill instructors would be six drill corporals, lent from English cavalry regiments for three months.

THE expenses of the Paris Opera for the year 1880 were 160,000*l*. The troupe, 50,000*l*. ; copyright and poor taxes, 20,000*l*. ; gas, 10,000*l*. ; sweeping 1,500*l*. ; *mise en scène* of *Aida*, 10,000*l*. ; *Comte Ory*, 12,000*l*. ; a new ballet, *La Korrigane*, 3,200*l*. Summing up, the receipts, includingthe subvention, did not cover the expenses.

THE second-class torpedo-boats of the navy are being gradually increased in effectiveness. Originally designed only to discharge torpedoes, they were found to be useful for patrol purposes, machine guns being easily mounted and worked on board them ; and they are to be fitted, wherever practicable, with revolving towers, an addition the advantages of which naval men will readily appreciate.

A LONDON newspaper informs us that steam-pinnaces are the best craft which could be selected for the peculiar, not to say hazardous, service required to be performed on the coast of Ireland and up her rivers ; and the naval and military authorities serving in the sister isle, in resolving to employ them as auxiliaries, have shown a wise appreciation of the difficulties of the situation. All the Royal dockyards in England have been asked to send to Ireland as many of these pinnaces as they can spare : and they will mount guns which, though small in size, are capable of rendering important assistance, if the unfortunate necessity for firing them should ever arise.

THE *United Service Gazette* refers to a scheme before the authorities for disbanding the enrolled pensioners. "It is to be hoped, considering that the 20,000 men of whom this force is composed are the pick of 90,000 Army Reserve men, and that their annual cost to the State is trifling, that the scheme will be abandoned. All these men are under fifty years old ; nearly all have seen service ; and every one is a trained soldier. They all voluntarily serve in the Reserve, and when up for their seven days' training receive two shillings per day. It would certainly be a mistake to deprive the country of a force so cheap, so reliable, and so readily assembled as this portion of the Army Reserve."

A SOLDIER who was shut up with Brigadier Pearson's column at Ekowe writes to the *United Service Gazette* that, owing to the hard wear of uniform and clothing at that critical time, every man has been at an outlay of nearly £6 to replace them. The War Office has made no allowance for this, so that the men who went through some of the hardest work at the Cape are actually now under stoppage to pay for it. This is just one of those cases which does more to check the supply of steady, respectable lads as recruits than any amount of battles or hard work. Englishmen don't mind fighting anywhere, or at any odds, but they hardly expect to pay in purse as well as in person.

THAT the Afghan war was one of the least popular wars upon which we have been engaged within modern times is significantly proved, says the *World*, by the miserable sum which has been subscribed to the Afghan War Relief Fund. It has reached the enormous total of 2,300*l*., although Captain Gildea, the honorary secretary, has at present received private applications for aid from 22 officers' widows with 48 children, and 42 men's widows with 77 children—not half the number which may reasonably be expected to come to hand. Apart from all political considerations, the widows of those who shed their blood at the call of duty have claims upon the benevolent sympathy of the country, and it would be a crying scandal if the fund does not reach an amount more proportioned to the requirements it is intended to meet.

ADMIRAL RYDER, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, in connection with a proposed memorial to the officers and men lost in the Eurydice and Atalanta, writing from that port, says :—In Westminster Abbey there is a large stained widow and at St. Paul's two brass tablets in memory of the officers and men who were lost in Her Majesty's ship Captain. There has not, so far as I am aware, been any similar memorial to those who perished in Her Majesty's ships Eurydice and Atalanta. There are numerous marble monuments to naval officers in the Dockyard Chapel at this port—it is a favourite place for them. Many of us would prefer that the monuments in memory of our friends in the Eurydice and Atalanta should be here, where they can be seen by us more readily than if in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's. It is proposed to place two stained windows in the south wall of the chancel, one in memory of the Eurydices, and the other of the Atalantas. There will be a brass plate underneath each window, which will record the names of the officers who were lost.

THE *Spectator* has the following alarmist paragraph on the subject of the Indian opium trade :—The new Chinese treaty with America is an ominous one for India. The Chinese Government concedes to that of the United States the right to limit or suspend the immigration of Chinese labourers when it considers it essential to do so, but the United States concedes in return that its subjects shall neither import opium into Chinese ports, nor deal in opium when imported. That means that the Chinese Government intends to make it a cardinal object of its policy to prohibit foreign opium altogether, which would enable it to establish an internal monopoly, and immensely increase its available revenue. It is sure to press that point at the next opportunity upon England, and will have this argument to put forward,—that every other State is allowed to regulate its own taxes, and that India does at this moment prohibit the importation of opium. That argument is most difficult to resist, much more difficult than the teetotal argument, which in China is insincere ; and a stoppage of the opium trade, in the circumstances of India, would mean bankruptcy.

HOWEVER firm may be the hold which the delusion that Kandahar can be made to pay its expenses may have upon the minds of the advocates of its occupation, it can, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, hardly survive the perusal of the revenue statistics now published. Its Kandahar correspondent says that the income of the city, which furnishes "at least half the revenue of the province," was 15,000 rupees in September, 43,000 in October, 55,000 in November, and 61,000 in December, making a total of 174,000 rupees, or £14,500, for four months. At this rate the annual revenue of the province will be under £90,000. As the annual cost of the British occupation of Kandahar is considerably above a million sterling, it would be interesting to know by what means the advocates of the forward policy propose to choke a deficit which amounts to ten times as much as the total revenue of the province they propose to annex.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, who forwards the latest information concerning the Kolhapur conspiracy case, pooh-poohs it as "a very contemptible affair." From a military point of view, no doubt a conspiracy which did not go beyond the collection of "some half-a-dozen rusty swords and two or three old muskets" is contemptible enough ; but regarded from any other standpoint, its serious character cannot be gainsaid. "Feeble and foolish" though the plot may have been, the *Times* correspondent admits that it was of long standing. Meetings of the conspirators had been going on for months, without a whisper reaching the ears of the authorities, who at last stumbled upon it by mere chance. But for the incapacity of the ringleaders, the European residents would all have been massacred. As the trial is still proceeding, and is likely to last "some weeks longer," it would seem that "one of the Bombay papers" is not much mistaken in making "a good deal of the matter."

IN evidently inspired articles in which the *Times* has lately been discussing the question of army reorganisation, strong hints are thrown out that the principle of selection as against that of seniority will be more widely extended and insisted upon. The army, we are told, is in future to be for the country, not the country for the army. As there is in the same paragraph a threat against the Horse Guards, and a suggestion that the War Office must be supreme in controlling the destinies of the army, this may mean that the Duke's well-known objection to carrying out the principle of selection to the wide extent which some military theorists advocate is to be overruled, and that principle is to be made the rule, and not the exception, as far as possible in all cases affecting promotion and preferment. If this is to be the case, the *United Service Gazette* remarks, we can only say that another element of discontent will be introduced into a profession in which discontent and distrust are strong enough already. If human nature were perfect, it might be possible for a commander to use the power of selection without favour or affection, putting always the right man into the right place, using patronage only for the public good, and in the exercise of it making no enemies. But unfortunately human nature, like the British army at present, is a little disorganised, and not quite capable of being worked as a perfect machine.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed to his paper the following summary of an extraordinary article in a Turkish paper on the Kolhapur case, and English policy generally in India :—The Constantinople semi-official *Terdjumani Hakikat* contains a remarkable article upon the Kolhapur incident. After denying the alleged participation of the Turkish Government in these Indian doings, the inspired organ significantly observes that parties fomenting rebellion in Turkey are naturally inclined to expect the like treatment at the hands of the Ottoman authorities in their own dominions. The *Terdjumani Hakikat* proceeds to trace the Kolhapur conspiracy to two different sources. The Mussulmans implicated, we are told, being by the closest ties connected with Turkish believers, are exasperated at the hostility shown to the Caliph by Great Britain ; they will continue to rebel as long as England maintains her present attitude towards the Porte. The State that sent an army to the Crimea, and took pride in calling itself an Asiatic and a Mahomedan Power, must not be astonished at the revulsion of feeling consequent upon its latest policy in the East. As regards the Hindoos being asked to help the English to subject the Boers, Zulus, and Afghans, they could not help perceiving that they might as well use their arms at home, and achieve independence for themselves. If England continues in her present path, a general rebellion in India is a mere question of time. The above summary gives but a faint idea of the spirit animating the discursive article. The correspondent adds :—Pamphlets calling upon all Mahomedans to help the Sultan are being continually printed in divers languages, and in millions of copies, at Mecca and other places.

A DUNDEE newspaper says :—We have seen in the hands of a Dundee gentleman the first specimen of Egyptian jute brought to this district, and which we believe is to be exhibited forthwith in the Exchange Reading-room. It is fine in colour, glossy, and handles well. Some of the fibre is fully nine feet in length. A couple of bales are now on their way to Dundee, and before long will be put through the spinning frame and the loom, when the reports of practical men upon the quality will be of value. It is not improbable that these samples may be the forerunners of large importations and of a new branch of trade alike beneficial to Egypt and to this country.

GENERAL PHAYRE'S DEPARTURE FROM SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

THE following order was issued by General Hume on General Phayre's departure from Southern Afghanistan :—

Field Force Order by Major General Hume, C. B., Commanding in Southern Afghanistan.

KANDAHAR, 31st Jan., 1881.

Under instructions from the Adjutant-General in India, Major-General R. Phayre, C. B., being about to proceed to India to assume command of a division of the Bombay army, the General Officer Commanding in Southern Afghanistan cannot allow him to say farewell to the Southern Afghanistan Field Force without tendering him his best wishes in his new command, in which he feels assured all the officers and solders, be they European or native, who have had the good fortune of knowing and serving with Major-General R. Phayre heartily unite.

Major-General R. Phayre has been long associated with the troops serving in Southern Afghanistan, and wherever in this command the call of duty has summoned him his ability has been as conspicuous as it has been unassuming.

Major-General Hume has no mixed feelings regarding the departure of Major-General Phayre from the Southern Afghanistan command. His feelings are of unmixed regret that he is deprived of the support of an officer whose advice has always been as sound as it has been readily and unselfishly given to him when required.

Major-General Phayre's intimate knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, coupled with his vast experience and never-flagging energy, marked him out as pre-eminently fitted to command the lines of communication, wherever fresh difficulties brought into prominence that fertility in resource which enabled him to make new dispositions always equal to the occasion which called for them.

Major-General Hume is glad to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging to Major-General R. Phayre how much he has been indebted to him since assuming command in Southern Afghanistan for the able assistance so loyally and disinterestedly afforded him on the many occasions when, as General Officer Commanding in Southern Afghanistan, he has applied to Major-General Phayre for counsel and advice.

Whatever good fortune may be in reserve in the future for Major-General Phayre will not be greater than that which the General Officer Commanding in Southern Afghanistan and the whole force under his command cordially and unreservedly hope may be in store for him, now that he is on the verge of obtaining that comparative rest from years of arduous and incessant toil which he has so fully earned. Up to the last moment of leaving this command, Major-General Phayre, with the true instincts of a soldier, has made his private interests entirely subservient to the public good.

By order,
JOHN JOPP, Major,
for Asst. Adjutant-General.

STAFF CORPS PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"J" in his letter that was printed in your issue of the 8th instant, has kindly pointed out the mistake I made in saying that Government would be rid of all officers who were entitled to colonel's allowances in the year 1888. It was a clerical error on my part, as it should have been 1898 : at least that was the year I intended to put, though "J" says it ought to be 1899. I think there is no doubt that Government have resolved to shelve the pension scheme till off-reckoning colonels are out of the way ; and though I am anxious to quit the service, I shall not be sorry to hang on till I am entitled to a bonus, especially as I have got three years' furlough to my credit. But I say again that I and many others of my standing would be glad to go even now, if the present bonus scheme were extended to all field officers from twenty years' service and upwards. I wonder what has become of the "Staff Corps defence fund?" I fancy the members of our service have become rather lukewarm on the subject, and the movement has died a natural death. If such is the case, I am sure we have no ground of complaint left, for if we do not fight our own battles, we may rest assured that others won't.

It seems very strange that for the past three or four years Indian newspapers have repeatedly published paragraphs to the effect that the Indian Government had recommended new pension rules, and the Secretary of State had duly sanctioned them ; and a few months ago a Madras paper actually gave a rough draft of those rules. Where are they, I wonder, and why does not Government promulgate them ? Echo will supply the answers, I suppose.

FIELD OFFICER.

HONORARY SURGEONCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of "One interested," which appeared in the columns of your issue of the 9th instant, has just caught my eye. I am somewhat surprised to learn from it that the rank of honorary surgeon has by a recent order of the Government of India been abolished ; but it appears to me that "One interested" has not read rightly, or perhaps he may have misconstrued, the late ruling on this point. What I understand is, that, before any member of the grade of warrant medical officers can obtain an honorary surgeoncy, he must possess a diploma registered under the Medical Act of Great Britain. A more effectual bar to future promotion to honorary surgeoncies could hardly have been named ; but doubtless there are men with the requisite means, who will at once make an effort to comply with the new rule, notwithstanding the hardship of it, which will be sorely felt, more especially by men with a family who suddenly find themselves compelled to draw on their slender savings to enable them to meet an emergency the wisdom of which is very questionable.

"One interested" ought to know that joint memorials are strictly prohibited from officers of any department under Government, but individual representations are allowed. I am not aware of Calcutta or Madras having taken any steps in this way, but of course it would be quite correct to convene a committee; and before anything in this shape should be adopted, let it be determined as to how it is to be done, and at the same time it would, in my humble opinion, be a very safe proceeding to seek the advice of the able head with the Government of Bombay, who, it is well known, takes a deep interest in the welfare of the apothecary class. As soon as a conclusion is arrived at, it would be well if the committee would issue a circular to those who are in the mofussil, otherwise it will be an impossibility to know what is required to be done. And, again, I think there is another subject which the committee would be justified in representing, viz., that, as the new medical warrant for the higher rank makes no rule for promotion by examination of a surgeon of twelve years' service to surgeon major, so there should be no rule for examination of a 2nd class apothecary for promotion to the grade of 1st class apothecary, because, I think, it may be allowed that any warrant medical officer having once passed for the rank of apothecary, is competent under any circumstances, as soon as the five years have elapsed, to attain the higher grade of that rank.

ANOTHER ONE INTERESTED.

[ADVT.]

THE SILVER-LEAD MINING CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As this company has been brought so prominently before the public by your contemporary the *Times of India*, we should be glad if you would give publicity to the following facts. Since the meeting held on the mines, of the 4th, a steam-engine has been purchased from Messrs. King & Co., Calcutta, together with a blast fan, &c., for the silver reduction work, and will be erected without delay, the preliminary work having been already in active progress. The erection of the engine and smelting work is under the direction of Mr. Pryce Jones, and it is confidently stated that within a very short time after their completion large sales of both silver and lead will be made, there being 600 tons of rich ore lying ready to be operated on, with an unlimited supply. There seems every reliable prospect of the company thenceforth taking a leading position amongst the most productive silver-lead mines in the world. A general meeting of the company will be shortly held, when directors from amongst the body of shareholders will be elected, and the offices be removed to Calcutta, where a branch office has been already established, and where the business of the company is now chiefly carried on. The seven subscribers to the articles of association who have been acting as provisional directors will submit their report, and we feel justified in believing the shareholders will approve of the account of their stewardship, which your contemporary may rest assured is as faithfully kept as if they represented the highest commercial position.

Why your contemporary should take upon itself to stigmatise the position of seven respectable men we are at a loss to conceive. It suggests to us that what was once a respectable organ is falling into a pitiable degeneration. However, it is pleasing to see the Editor made the *amende honorable* in the case of Mr. Heimann. AB UNO DISCE OMNES.

ARCHER, LEVEY & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

BOMBAY RACES, 1881.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 17.

STEWARDS.—Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Colonel M. W. Willoughby, Capt. Melliss, C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., C.S., W. Webb, Esq., Dr. H. W. Gostling. Percy Benn, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

THERE was not a very large attendance at the races yesterday, though there was, perhaps, as much interest displayed as there usually is on a first day. People always seem as if they wanted waking up a little, and the second day is generally better than the first, and the third improves upon both its predecessors. A fair number of gentlemen were to be found in the ring and paddock, and many ladies appeared in the verandeh of the Byculla Club ; but the carriage enclosure was very empty. Native spectators mustered in good force, and displayed great interest in the proceedings. There were four races on the card, for three of which good fields turned out. The first, the Trial Stakes, brought only two horses to the post, but it proved an interesting event notwithstanding. It was very confidently stated that Kingsley had the race in hand, and would win as he liked ; but the sequel proved the prophecy to be wrong, Palmerston winning easily. The prophets were nearer the mark in the Western India Turf Club Cup, which the hot favourite, Young Revenge, on whom five to four against the field was offered by a very knowing sportsman the previous evening, won from such horses as King Arthur, Kohinoor, and Mooltan literally in a walk. The Derby brought out a fine field of ten horses. This race also proved a benefit for the favourite, in this case the country-bred Vagrant, Exchange being but a weak second, and Irishman a very bad third. That handsome pony Sattara won the Pony Race from Ruby pretty easily, Osprey and Pioneer, the two others started, being nowhere.

THE TRIAL STAKES.—Rs. 750. For all Horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of one season, 3 lbs. ; two or more seasons, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs. 1½ Mile.

Mr. Harvey's b w h Palmerston, 9 5, Southall	1
Major Crosbie's br w h Kingsley, 8 4, Bowen	2

Palmerston won very easily, though Bowen did his best to keep Kingsley alongside. Major Crosbie's horse was evidently overmatched. Time, 2 mins. 50 secs.

THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP.—Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners of one previous season to carry 5lbs.; oftener, 7lbs. extra. Maidens of the season allowed 5lbs.; of the day, 7lbs. R. C. and a distance.

Mr. Abdool Raymon's b a h Young Revenge, 8 12, Hackney	1
Mr. Herbert's King Arthur, 9 7, Bowen	2
Major Crosbie's g a h Kohinoor, 9 7, Ahmed	3
Mr. Abdool Raymon's c a h Raby, 8 12, Ismael	0
Mr. Maitland's b a c Mooltan, 7 1,	0
Mr. Aga Moochool Shah's c a h King, 8 7, Sadasheo	0

Mooltan and Raby led at the start, past the stand, and round the first corner. Along the far side of the course, King and Kohinoor went into the front rank. Revenge and King Arthur had been up to this lying amongst the ruck, but they were both drawing forward as they went behind the huts, and at the last corner Bowen and Hackney were riding almost side by side. At this point it rather seemed as if King Arthur would add to his many previous game runs, and score another win, but Young Revenge, with 9 lbs. the better of the weights, was too much for him, and won, hands down, so easily as to prompt the belief that the same result would have attended a race between the two at even weights. Kohinoor was third on sufferance from Mooltan, whose jockey, finding he could not win, pulled up. Time, 3 mins. 15 secs.

THE DERBY.—Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners once before the meeting, 5 lbs. extra ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 10 lbs. 1½ Mile.

Mr. Pilgrim's ch c b h Vagrant, 9 7, Cozens	1
Mr. Herbert's c a a Exchange, 8 2, Bowen	2
H. H. The Nawab of Jowrah's g a h Irishman, 8 2, Cassim	3
Mr. Abdool Raymon's b a h Rataplan, 9 3, Oomar	0
Mr. Whitehead's br a h Sir John, 8 7, Vinal	0
Mr. Aga Moochool Shah's b a h Reserved, 8 7, Rowlee	0
H. H. Aga Khan's g a c Shaida, 7 3, Syed	0
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Young, Tiger 8 2, Brewty	0
Mr. Day's b a h Budelight, 8 7, Ramchurn	0
Mr. Strip's b c b h Petrarch, 9 2, Hackney	0

After two abortive attempts, the lot were got away extremely well together. Rataplan led at first, but was soon overhauled by Vagrant. Exchange for some distance lay last, but going along the far side of the course he commenced to pull up, and Bowen challenged Cozens at the last turn. It was not in the Arab, however, to outpace the country-bred, which without being really called upon to gallop, won easily by half a length, in 2 mins. 52 secs. Irishman was a bad third. Young Tiger was about last ; the other country-bred, Petrarch, amongst the ruck.

PONY RACE.—Rs. 300. For all Arab and Country-bred ponies 13-2 and under. Weight for inches—13-2 to carry 9 stone 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance 2 G. M. To close and name 1st February, 1881. ¾ Mile.

Mr. Whitehead's br a p Sattara, 9 7, Tingey	1
Major Crosbie's c a p Ruby (late Little Ruby), ..8 10, Bowen	2
Mr. Conran's g a p Osprey, 8 12, Hackney	0
Captain Duke's c a p Pioneer, 9 5, Vinal	0

Rather a good race between Sattara and Ruby ; the other two never in it from the start.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY LIMITED.

IN accordance with section 155 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, a general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit, when the liquidators laid before it an account of the dealings and transactions of the liquidation during the past year. The following is a summary of the liquidators' report :—

On the 6th November, 1879, the liquidators assumed charge of their office, and of the assets of the company, consisting of the following :—1. The Bunder property, measuring about 600,000 square yards, 2. Freehold and leasehold landed estate measuring about 4,22,568 square yards. 3. Rs. 35,000 in Government promissory notes of 4 per cent. 4. Rs. 3,956-3-2 in cash. The purchase by Government under the Land Acquisition Act of the company's Bunder property, which had been assented to by the shareholders, was effected on the 19th December, 1879, for the sum of Rs. 8,00,000 in Port Trust Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum from 22nd December, 1879. This amount was received by the liquidators on the 26th January, 1880, and thereupon the first distribution of assets of the company, at the rate of Rs. 100 per share in Port Trust Bonds, was made on the 19th February, 1880. The leasehold land in the occupation of the late Alexandra Mills, measuring about 35,438 square yards, was sold for Rs. 65,500 ; and the leasehold ground in the occupation of the late Nursey Mills, measuring about 32,394 square yards, for Rs. 36,000. On the 5th June, 1880, about a fourth of the plot of ground situate in Parell-road, containing about 43,000 square yards, was sold by public auction for Rs. 9,000, and the rest of the ground was bought in, the biddings for them being very low. The Bellars property was sold by private contract for Rs. 35,500, and a plot of ground situate at Chinchpoogly, measuring about 4,000 square yards, was sold at the rate of 12 annas per square yard. On receipt of the proceeds of the above sales, the liquidators made the second distribution of the assets of the company, at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, and this was immediately followed by the third distribution at Rs. 5 per share ; making in all Rs. 120 per share. The land now remaining undisposed of comprises about 288,000 square yards, which the liquidators shortly expect to sell at an advantageous rate.

It was then proposed by Mr. Moteeram Bhagoobhoy, and seconded by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff that the report now read and the accounts submitted up to the 3rd day of November, 1880, be approved and adopted, and the same be printed and circulated among the shareholders for their information.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (trade-mark "Anti-Fat" registered) is the celebrated remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2 to 5 lbs. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are of ten more serious than is generally supposed. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says : "Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state." Anti-Fat sold by all Chemists. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs., 493, Oxford Street, London, England. Agents for the Bombay Presidency, TREACHER AND CO.

THE NIGHT OF THE CENSUS.

LAST night and early this morning an army of "supervisors" and "enumerators" went through the length and breadth of the city and island of Bombay, in the prosecution of their respective duties in connection with the census of 1881. During the period over which their operations extended the city was under an unusual excitement in all its principal arteries, and the inhabitants were witnesses to a scene of noise, bustle, and labour to which they were unaccustomed during the hours of rest. From every house, and in the bye-lanes, streets, and thoroughfares, thousands of schedules were changing hands. The enumerators were busy here, there, and everywhere, collecting returns, answering questions, filling in schedules, explaining the advantages of giving correct information regarding every household, trying to quiet the fears of old men and women who persisted in maintaining that the Sircar's object in taking the census could be no other than increase of taxation, &c. The patience and endurance of those charged with the duty were, under the circumstances, really praiseworthy.

We observe from instructions issued by Mr. Grant, our late Municipal Commissioner, that the sections into which the city and island have been ordinarily divided were held to be circles for census purposes, each of which was placed under a "supervisor." These sections were subdivided into beats or blocks, to each of which an "enumerator" was appointed. The supervisor of each section was a police inspector. The enumerators were distinguished as "special," or those entertained solely for census work from the 8th to the 18th inst. inclusive, and paid at the rate of a rupee per day ; and, secondly, "official," or persons employed in public offices, whose services were made available by order of Government for census purposes between the 16th and 18th inst. inclusive. The supervisor in charge of a section was entrusted, as in the year 1872, with the conduct and supervision of all census operations within the limits of his section as a police inspector ; and was made responsible for seeing that the enumerators under him (of whom a nominal roll was supplied to him) had intelligently studied their instructions and the rules regarding the filling up of the schedules ; that they were thoroughly acquainted with the limits and details of their respective blocks ; and that they received and returned the correct number of household schedules. He was provided with the number of schedules required for his section, together with a register, in which he recorded the exact number of schedules issued to each enumerator and subsequently returned by the latter. It was also the duty of each supervisor to see that, as the schedules were returned, they were tied up in separate bundles and forwarded under proper custody to the Census Office (Girgaum Police Court). The preliminary work of the census commenced on the 1st inst., when the special or paid enumerators attended at the office of the police inspector or supervisor in charge of the section to which they were appointed, and were provided with descriptive registers relating to their respective blocks and the number of schedules required for distribution in each block. The enumerator was then conducted to his block, to inform himself of its details and limits, and collected from each house all the information he required for filling in his descriptive register. He then delivered to the occupant of each house, or separate tenement, a schedule containing the particulars of section, street, and block, with the serial number of the schedule, in order to guide him when afterwards collecting the forms. At the time of distributing the schedule the enumerator had to give each householder certain general instructions, the most noticeable of which were these :—that members of the householder's family away from home on duty, &c., but taking their meals from the house last night, should be counted as present, but that no one otherwise absent must be entered in the schedule ; that if any householder who had received a schedule left Bombay before last night, he was not to take the schedule away with him, but should leave it with one of the members of his family, or with the enumerator, or the nearest police officer, &c. A special descriptive register was prescribed for the use of enumerators and others who were employed in taking the census of persons on board vessels in the harbour. In the case of barracks, hospitals, prisons, boarding-schools, hotels, and other institutions containing a large number of inmates, the enumerater received a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, which, with the necessary number of schedules, he delivered to the managers, superintendents, or other persons in charge, with a request that the returns of the inmates, duly filled in, be delivered this (Friday) morning to the enumerator or other person who called for it. Having completed the distribution of household schedules by the 13th inst., the enumerators again visited every house in their respective blocks and filled up the schedules for those who could not do so or get it done by others. From Wednesday last, each paid enumerator was, assisted by a public servant or official enumerator, and the filling up of the schedules was finished by yesterday.

Yesterday, the date fixed for the census, the army of enumerators took the field from 8 p.m., and began to collect the schedules in their respective blocks. On entering each house or tenement provided with a separate schedule, the enumerator asked for the chief resident, or, in his absence, for his or her representative, and recovered the schedule previously issued, carefully examining the entries recorded, to satisfy himself that they were in accordance with the instructions, and making corrections, additions, or alterations where any change since the filling up had taken place in the household, such as a birth, death, or the arrival or departure of a guest or visitor, and thus establishing the correctness of the return up to the latest hour. As there are many people in Bombay who do not habitually reside here, but come temporarily, either to gain a livelihood during the fair season or on business, or passing through to other places, the enumerators were specially instructed to distinguish in their returns such persons from those who have a fixed residence in the city and island throughout the year. In order to do this, the enumerator, when recovering the schedules asked each householder whether he and all the other inmates were habitually resident in Bombay, or had merely come temporarily to live here. In the event of any of the persons entered in the schedule not being habitual residents, the enumerator wrote the word "stranger" against the name. As regarded regular householders, the census work was stopped at 11 p. m. yesterday. At that hour the enumeration of all strangers not occupying houses, and of travellers passing the night in hotels was made, the entry "strangers" being inserted in the returns. The enumerators also went at that hour to open places, dhurmsallas, &c., within their respective blocks, and entered in blank forms, especially provided for the purpose, all the houseless persons to be found there. Having done so, they stopped work until day-light to-day (Friday), when the recovery and examination of schedules was to be resumed, until each block had been completed. All persons arriving within the limits of the city and island before midnight yesterday were included in the return of the place where they were stopping. The enumerators were strictly forbidden by the instructions issued to them to insist upon asking the name of any female when any objection was made by her or any member of her family to giving it, or to insist upon seeing any female who was not voluntarily brought before them, or to make any inquiries, such as about a person's income, &c., which were not required for the purpose of filling in the schedules.

When all the schedules in a block have been duly recovered—which can be ascertained by the total number being found to tally with the total number distributed as previously recorded in the register—the enumerator will proceed with them to the office of the police inspector of his section, who will have them counted in order to satisfy himself that they tally with the number recorded in his register against the name of the enumerator. The schedules of each block will be tied up in a separate bundle and labelled ; and when all the block bundles are complete, they will be conveyed, under the charge of a police constable, to the Census Office, accompanied by the enumerators, who will then hand over to the registering clerk the bundles relating to their respective blocks, and see that the register has been duly filled in. From the care and precautions taken to ensure accuracy, we have reason to believe that the present census will be more correct and trustworthy than either that of 1864 or of 1872.

AN ADDRESS ON THE CENSUS.

In pursuance of previous arrangement with Dr. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Rughunath Narayen Khote early yesterday morning, before the denizens of the Walcashwer village had left for their customary avocations, assembled them in front of the Walcashwer Temple, and himself standing on the lamp-lighted platform addressed them at considerable length on the importance of the census which was to be taken last night. More than a thousand men of all denominations had gathered together, and numbers of them appeared to take an intelligent interest, and proposed questions, which were satisfactorily answered by Mr. Khote. He disabused their minds of any sinister intentions on the part of Government, whose sole object in obtaining a correct enumeration, he said, was to promote their health and comfort, and was not to inflict any new taxes on them, as was generally but erroneously believed by the common multitude. They appeared satisfied, and promised to fill the returns correctly and honestly. The assemblage separated with loud cheers, the Brahmins, of whom there was a large number, invoking blessings on Mr. Khote. Mr. Khote appears to have done well in taking his constituents in Malabar Hill ward into his confidence.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, Captain E. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs. E. Saw, Mrs. Parsons, Mr. A. Murcott, Mr. G. Youngson, Mr. Goodson, Sergt. J. Greyson, Capt. Douglas, and Mr. Dickinson.

For Brindisi—Mr. G. Fuchs, Major and Mrs Strutt, and Mr. W. Paulson.

For Aden—Surgeon Maitland and Sub-Conductor Barnes, wife, and 6 children.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·965
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·0
Dew Point	71·9
Relative humidity of Air	·793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·0
General Direction of Wind	NE. E. NW. WNW. NW. NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	217.

*From midnight to midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes : "Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees :—Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Cathedral High School, Town Hall, 5 p. m.
Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Lecture, Genl. Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "H. M. S. Pinafore," 9 p. m.
Entertainment, Mechanic's Hall, Parel, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th instant :—Punjab (s), from Bussorah ; Sun Beam (s), Shields ; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Byculla (s), from Rangoon ; King Arthur (s), Bussorah ; W. G. Davis, Cardiff ; Marathon, Greenock ; Sumatra (s), Genoa ; Laclocheterie, Cherbourg.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Aras Bay, to D. Island ; Oorun (s), Cutch ; Ranee, Tuticorin ; Calder (s), Persian Gulf ; Lavarne (s), Dunkirk ; Eclipse (s), Rangoon ; Patriana (s), Marseilles ; Potomac (s), London ; Sirocco (s), Akyab ; Ravenna (s), Southampton.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M's. Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March		
Overture	Im Italienischen	Style.
Valse	Chere Amie	Musgrave.
Selection	Belisario	Donizetti.
Valse	Soldaten Leider	Gung'l.
Galop	Stuttgarter Koinigsbon	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Yessoo Suddoo, the tindal of a native craft, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for carrying a greater number of passengers than his vessel is licensed to carry.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes gained by the pupils of this school will take place this afternoon, at 5 p. m., at the Town Hall. H. E. the Governor of Bombay is to preside, and there will, no doubt, be a good attendance.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Rawjee Pandoo, a labourer, while engaged on Wednesday last unloading some boxes of merchandise from a cart at Gunishwady, sustained a serious wound on the back of his head by one of the boxes accidentally falling on him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 7th February was Rs. 21,54,572. In addition silver received during the week Rs. 17,556. Deduct proceeds of sale of low touch silver, Rs. 5,61,019. The balance left was Rs. 16,11,109. There is in addition silver bullion valued at Rs. 5,437 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 15th instant, was 403, being 64 more than in the previous week, 73 less than the week ending 17th February, 1880, and 129 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 229 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 30·98. There were 101 deaths from remittent fever, being 15 less than the previous week, and 65 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 74,26, and 11 respectively, as compared with 40,12, and 14 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return :—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Abba Shaba, aged 55 years, who had been knocked down and injured on the 8th instant by a *rekla* on the road between the Crawford Market and the Municipal Workshops, and died from the effects of the injuries he sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded. Another inquest was also held yesterday at the same hospital on view of the body of a woman named Shimjee, aged 40 years, who on the 3rd instant was knocked down and injured by a buggy driven by a European gentleman on the Frere-road, who drove off immediately after the occurrence. She was subsequently picked up by a policeman, and removed to hospital, where she died. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus supervening upon a fracture of the leg, the result of her having been knocked down and run over by a buggy, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say."

A CASE OF ASSAULT.—A Parsee named Hormusjee Muncherjee was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital on the 15th instant, suffering from a fracture of his collar-bone. It appears that another Parsee named Cursetjee struck him with a bludgeon whilst they were fighting with each other. Immediately afterwards Cursetjee made a complaint to the police that he had been assaulted by a number of Parsees. Two policemen accompanied Cursetjee to the spot where the fight took place, and he pointed out two or three Parsees and caused them to be arrested, when two respectable Parsees, seeing what was taking place, came up to the policemen and told them that Cursetjee had severely assaulted a man, who had been taken home very ill. One of the policemen accompanied these two informants to Hormusjee Muncherjee's house, whilst Cursetjee and the other Parsees were left in charge of the police. Cursetjee, seeing the turn the affair was taking, absconded, leaving the men he accused in the custody of the police. The injured man, Muncherjee, being found to be suffering from a fracture of his collar-bone, was removed to the J. J. Hospital. A search is being made by the police for Cursetjee, who is well known to them ; but the two men accused by him were immediately released.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 5th February, there were 281 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 34·1 per thousand per annum. There were 4 deaths from small-pox, 18 from cholera, 33 from fevers, 14 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified : 4 non-Asiatics, 10 mixed races, 204 Hindus, 60 Muhammadans, and 3 of other races.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—It is said that the authorities of the Postal Department in Bengal have in contemplation a thorough revision of the postal establishments in this Presidency town, which will not only accelerate the speed of the mails, but will also expedite the delivery of the letters after their arrival in Calcutta. So far as it is known at present it is proposed to increase the number of deliveries, to convert all the sub-offices in the town into receiving houses, and to appoint Deputy Postmasters on higher pay to the charge of those houses. These officers will be required to reside in the receiving houses, where free quarters should be given to them. It has hitherto been the practice to send all letters posted at the sub-offices to the General Post Office for transmission to their respective destinations. It has now been suggested to do away with this practice, and to send the letters posted in the proposed receiving houses direct to their destinations, thus saving several hours in their despatch. This appears to be a move in the right direction.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE NEILGHERRIE COFFEE CROP.—We regret to learn from our Ootacamund contemporary that the coffee crop of the season of 1880-81 has been most disappointing. Estates estimated to yield 60 or 70 tons gave only 4 or 5 tons, while others have absolutely no crop at all. It is a mystery what became of the fine show of blossom on some estates early in the year.

THE RECENT MILITARY FRACAS AT BANGALORE.—We learn that the Military Court of Inquiry, with Colonel Knowles, Commandant 67th Regiment, as President, which was convened at Bangalore to enquire into the causes which led to the *fracas* which occurred there on New Year's Day at the Sapper Lines, has concluded its sittings, the upshot of the Court's deliberations being that, in the absence of sufficient evidence, it could not criminate anybody. The three R E. sergeants who were placed under arrest, for their alleged passive attitude during the brawl, have, therefore, been released, and ordered to return to duty. Corporal Tringham, 14th King's Hussars, whose only fault was that he ran the race which occasioned the affray, was also under arrest, but has since been released and ordered to return to duty. The Sapper sepoy who had one of his eyes knocked out during the *melée* is still in the Sapper Hospital at Bangalore, and will, when cured, be discharged from the service, the loss of one of his eyes necessitating this step.—*Madras Times.*

THE MAHOMEDANS OF MADRAS AND THE VICEROY.—A general meeting of the Madras Mahomedan Association was held on Sunday last, in the house of Husan Ali Saheb Bahadur, at Royapet, where a large number of Mahomedans were invited to adopt an address to H. E. the Marquis of Ripon, congratulating him on his recovery from the recent illness. Sipahdar Jung Bahadur was voted to the chair, and the Secretary to the Association, Ahmad Mohidin Khan Bahadur explained what was to be done. After the ordinary business was gone through, by which time a larger number of Mahomedans had assembled, a motion, for the adoption of the following address, a translation of which was read by Mahomed Ishack Sahib, was carried unanimously. The signatures of those present were taken to the address, and it was resolved that papers for more signatures with copies of the address be issued.

Holloway's Pills.—Cure for Indigestion.—Indigestion, with torpidity of the liver, is the curse of thousands, who spend each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking Holloway's Pills, according to their accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion. Their action is purifying, healing, and strengthening. They may be safely taken without interfering with ordinary pursuits, or requiring much restriction in diet. They quickly remove noise and giddiness in the head, and dispel low spirits and nervous fears. These balsamic Pills work the cure without debilitating or exhausting the system ; on the contrary, they conserve and support the vital principle by substituting pure for impure blood.

PERPETUAL PENSIONS.

THE following is from the *Standard* :—

Mr. Bradlaugh's motion for a return giving particulars of the emoluments of perpetual pensioners, with special reference to the cases of the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Grafton, has been agreed to by the House of Commons. We shall have to wait some time for the information desired by the Member for Northampton, but as he is evidently more intent on discrediting the present recipients of these annuities than concerned for the public revenue, the delay will, we presume, be immaterial. At the same time, his queries are not without interest.

The most notorious pension is that granted to the Duke of Schomberg, a Dutch noble who was in 1690 killed at the Battle of the Boyne by an accidental shot from his own side. His loss was so deeply deplored by William III. that he bestowed on his heirs a perpetual pension of £4,000 per annum. Who these heirs are it is at present a little difficult to say. The Dukedom of Schomberg has long ago disappeared from the Peerage, though as the Earl of Bath is understood to draw part of the pension, and the Duke of Leeds redeemed his moiety of it in 1876 for a gross sum of £29,201, it is presumed that these nobles represent the Batavian General, whose untimely death has cost this country in round figures £600,000, though in 1854 the pension was reduced one-half. The descendants of William Penn were voted a yearly sum of £4,000 "for ever" as compensation for the loss of their proprietary rights in Pennsylvania. The Duke of Marlborough received, after the Battle of Ramilis, a grant of £5,000 per annum in perpetuity, which pension, docked of £1,000, the present holder of his title still receives. Nelson's dying confidence in his country's generosity was met by a grant of £120 000, and a pension of £5,000 to his brother, the Rev. William Nelson. The latter sum, in the shape of an annuity of £3,500, is still paid to his nephew, and descends in perpetuity to his heirs. In 1793, Lord Rodney was voted a pension of £2,000, subsequently increased to £2,923, which is now, under the reduced form of £1,000, made perpetual to his male heirs. The Duke of Grafton, whose charge on the Revenue is mentioned in the Return moved for last night, derives his pension from his ancestor, who was one of the six sons of Charles II. raised to the Peerage. Originally the pension consisted of £7,191 12s., payable out of the Excise Revenue, £3,384 out of the Post Office, and £3,780 as "Sealer of King's Bench and Comon Pleas." The two former offices he "redeemed in 1857" for the sum of £255,777 13s. 2d. ; and as compensation for the latter sinecure he receives an annuity of £843. The Duke of St. Alban's is a descendant of Charles II., and in addition to various other endowments, the holders of the title have received pensions which in 1830 amounted to £2,012, though the present Duke only draws £1,200 per annum as Hereditary Grand Falconer, and £965 as compensation for the loss of the office of Hereditary Registrar of the Court of Chancery. The Dukes of Richmond are descended from the son of Louise de Querouaille, to whom Charles II. granted one shilling per chaldron on all coals shipped in the Tyne for consumption in England. In the resign of George III. the Duke's interest in the Coal Excise was purchased by Parliament for the annuity of £19,000 to which reference is made in Mr. Bradlaugh's motion. Lord Ahmerst's pension of £3,000 was bestowed on the second Peer in recognition of his uncle's services in Canada ; while Lord Camperdown ; hereditary pension of the same amount, voted in gratitude for Lord Duncan's victory, seems to have disappeared from the List. We also fail to find the pension of £800, which for 201 years has been paid to the heirs of Sir Thomas Clarges, a friend of Charles II. ; whilst among other annuities which have either been abolished or extinguished by commutation or failure of claimants is the £79 11s. 6d. per annum granted by James II. to the heirs of Nicholas Yates, who "had been particularly instrumental in the preservation of King Charles II. from the hands of the rebels after the battle of Worcester." These pensions date from a period when a "place" with no work to do, or a sum of public money without even the pretence of a return in service, was the recognised means of paying a partisan or bribing an opponent.

These monstrous misapplications of the Revenue have long ago disappeared. The Pensions of Civil Servants are nowadays but their deferred pay, generally well earned. No one can grudge the modest acknowledgment which the State occasionally bestows on wounds, long service, or a life devotion to literature or science. Perpetual pensions are not now bestowed—the annuities attached to the peerages of Wellington, Keane, Combermere, Exmouth, Seaton, Hardinge, Gough, and Raglan being either for the life of the first holder or for those of a limited number of his descendants.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

ACTION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF PARIS.

THE Municipal Council of Paris, which was suppressed by the Emperor, but restored to the exercise of its important functions by the Republic, have lately had under consideration the question of the police services of the capital. As was the case in England when the police force was first organized, that force is, in France, subject to Municipal control, and the budget of the expenses of the services is voted by the Municipal Councils. So numerous, however, were the abuses which had been signalized in the management and conduct of the French police, since the comparative freedom of the press which has followed upon the establishment of the Republic, that it had grown to be publicly admitted, that population of Paris looked upon the Prefecture of Police as upon a hostile citadel elevated in their midst, while the Prefects of Police regarded themselves not as the servants, but as the masters of the citizens by whom they were paid.

After a series of important discussions upon the subject, the council, on the 28th of June, 1880, appointed a Commission to enquire into and thoroughly investigate the whole question of the police services. That Commission has just issued its Report (drawn up by M. Yves Guyot), a document so exhaustive and complete as to merit careful study by every man and woman able to recognise the fact that true civil freedom demands not merely obedience to the law on the part of the citizens themselves, but also the rigid observance of the law on the part of those whose duty it is to enforce it, as well as a jealous maintenance of the publicity of all legal tribunals as opposed to secret espionage, denunciation, and the arbitary rule of irresponsible officials.

As a first step towards the vindication of the above-named important safeguards of public liberty and order, the Municipal Council of Paris, after hearing the report of the Commission upon the Special Budget of the Prefecture of Police providing the funds for the maintenance of that branch of the police services known as the "*Morals' Police*" (*Police des Mœurs*), voted by a majority of 48 to 7 the suppression of that body, on the grounds that the municipality who have no share in the appointment of the Prefect himself have no control over the *personnel* appointed by him, nor over the funds placed in his hands for the expenses of that service, whose functions they regard as illegal and arbitrary; and the Council add that the existence of the "*Morals' Police*" "endangers individual liberty, without producing the results it was intended to realize in respect of the maladies incidental to prostitution, or in respect of the *surveillance* over violations of the common law and public order, or outrages against morality."

This decree of the Municipal Council is to take effect on the 1st January, 1882, at which date the *Morals' Police* of Paris will cease to exist.

This action on the part of the Paris Municipal Council, and the reasons for it set forth in the masterly report of the Commission, are well worthy the consideration of Englishmen at the present day. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., has introduced a bill for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts. The passing of that Bill would involve the suppression of that special body of Metropolitan Police who are sent down from head-quarters into our garrison and seaport towns to perform their very objectionable duties of "espionage, denunciation, and arbitrary arrest," without uniform, after precisely the same fashion as the "*Morals' Police*" of Paris, and are as absolutely beyond the control of the local authorities.

THE CAPTURE OF LIMA.

THE war between Chili and Peru has culminated in the complete defeat of the forces of the latter, and the Peruvian capital is now in the hands of the Chillians. Such is the latest news respecting this protracted struggle. Previous intelligence had prepared us for tidings of this supreme disaster to the Peruvian cause. Blow after blow in quick succession and with decisive effect, has been struck by the Chilians. They have followed up each advantage and pressed their adversaries hard, and they are now masters of Lima. To the number of twelve thousand the Chilian troops landed at Corayaco, and subsequently drove out of Lurin the Peruvian garrison of nine thousand men. The next fight took place at Chorillos, towards which, after attacking Callao, the Chillians seem to have directed their opperations, and near it a great battle was fought. It resulted in the overthrow of the Peruvian troops, who were driven from their positions with heavy loss, 7,000 of them being killed and 2,000 taken prisoners. A third battle was fought with the same result. The Chillian army attacked and routed its oponents at Miraflores. Their overthrow seems to have been complete. The brother of the Dictator Pirola and the Peruvian War Minister were made prisoners, and the Dictator himself fled. This decided the fate of the Peruvian capital, which was occupied without resistance by the Chilians on the 17th instant. According to a well-authenticated telegram, Callao also was captured, a result only to be expected, considering its proximity to the fallen capital. It remains to be seen whether the war will forthwith be concluded in consequence of this quick succession of important battles. Pierola is credited with a design to protract the struggle still further, and to carry on hostilities in mountain regions far away from the sea, to which the Chilians would find it difficult to penetrate. Guerrilla warfare might be prosecuted there indefinitely. With its barren tracts and mountain chains the interior of Peru would be almost impracticable for an invading army, and the aid which allies might lend might suffice to turn the tables against those who were rash enough to quit the coast. But the Chilians have achieved all the success they could desire. There is neither profit nor glory to be got in pursuing broken and dispirited armies into remote fastnesses, or in undertaking a costly campaign on land. At no stage of the war have the Chilians been unduly elated or carried away by excitement. They began the contest and have hitherto prosecuted it with calmness and sobriety of temperament ; and it is to be hoped that their last brilliant successes will not inspire too ambitious designs, or prevent them from exercising magnanimity and imposing moderate and reasonable terms upon the vanquished. The representatives at Lima of the various foreign Powers have urged that an armistice be concluded, and that the person of Pierola be respected, which seems to imply that he is in danger of being captured ; and in the interests of humanity it is greatly to be desired that those friendly offices will prepare the way for the conclusion of peace.

The Chilians have, no doubt, accomplished a surprising feat of arms. They have been brave, even to the verge of audacity, and almost uniformly successful ; they have triumphed over grave difficulties ; and in the multitude of surprises in the rapid development of events, in the overthrow of preconceived ideas of superiority, the campaign which has resulted in the capture of Lima is, in South American warfare, the parallel of that which ended in the capture of Paris. When this unfortunate war began the Peruvians did not doubt that they were superior at sea as well as on land. Their fleet, including as it did the famous Huascar, was as powerful as that

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of the rival Republic. On land they possessed more numerous forces; they had allies, and apparently they were not so exposed to attack from sea as Chili. But all has turned out contrary to what might reasonably have been expected. The Huascar was lost in spite of Admiral Trau's bravery, and from that time the Chilians have been masters at sea. In more than one fight they have shown themselves worthy successors of the seamen whom Lord Cochrane led. The struggle on land has equally redounded to their fame. Ever since the Peruvians failed to prevent 10,000 Chilians from landing at Pisagua they have been unfortunate. Overpowered at sea, and unable, from the nature of their country to move their troops freely from one point to another and to avail themselves of their advantage in numbers, they have seen one seaport after another forced to surrender. Callao, it is true, was able to offer stout resistance when attacked from the sea. The Chilian fleet appear to have met there a warm reception from the Peruvian batteries on shore; but it is probable that the landward defences were weak, and that as soon as Lima, from which Callao is separated by only seven or eight miles, was captured the fall of the seaport became inevitable.—*Times*.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 20.

The Chilian army has attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores. The Dictator Pierola fled, and the Chilians occupied Lima without resistance on the 17th instant.

Pierola's brother and the Peruvian War Minister were made prisoners. The Peruvian loss in the battle of Chorillos is stated to have been 7,000 killed and 2,000 prisoners. 25,000 Peruvian troops were engaged in the battle at Miraflores. The Chilian loss in killed and wounded in both battles was heavy.

The Diplomatic Body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice, and ask that the person of Pierola should be respected.

PARIS, Jan. 21.

The Chilian Minister in this city has received an official despatch of yesterday's date announcing the surrender of Lima to the Chilian army.

PARIS, Jan. 21 (Evening).

Intelligence received here states that in the battle of Chorillos the Peruvians lost 70 guns.

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Bombay, 26th January, 1881.

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Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonials, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited Bombay, and all the principal merchants in India.

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THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE	...	...	...Rs. 80
„ FINE „	...	...	... „ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD „	...	...	... „ 150

Description:—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

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ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

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NARRONJEE DHURUMSEY, Bengal Embroiderry Merchant, respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and outstations, that he has just received a choice selection of Embroidery Crewel Silk Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, Crewel Wool, Silks, Paper Patterns and Crash; also best Indian work, Beedle work Trimmings, Benares Toys, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sun-hats, &c., &c.

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No. 21, Appollo Street, Fort.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of al kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Cold Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON

NOTICES.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES AND TROOPERS

PER S. S. COCONADA FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fifth batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., well worth seeing. No. 115, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable, Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

ecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid ..	Junction*‡	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirganj (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorum
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut†	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
tion*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Poona†¶¶	Barsee Road*
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rd*	Hoshengabad	Patus	Sholapoor*‡
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawára	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Chicksagore
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borchavi
Marine Lines	Goolwood	Broach*	Neriad ‡bad
Churney Rd.	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajree
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Bajwa	Jhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd*
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctor
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin.

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